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HARDY FRUIT STOCK.

The Chase Nurseries,

GENEVA, N. Y.

R. G. CHASE & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

GENEVA.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON.

HARDY ORNAMENTALS.

"TRANSPLANTING AND AFTER CULTURE."

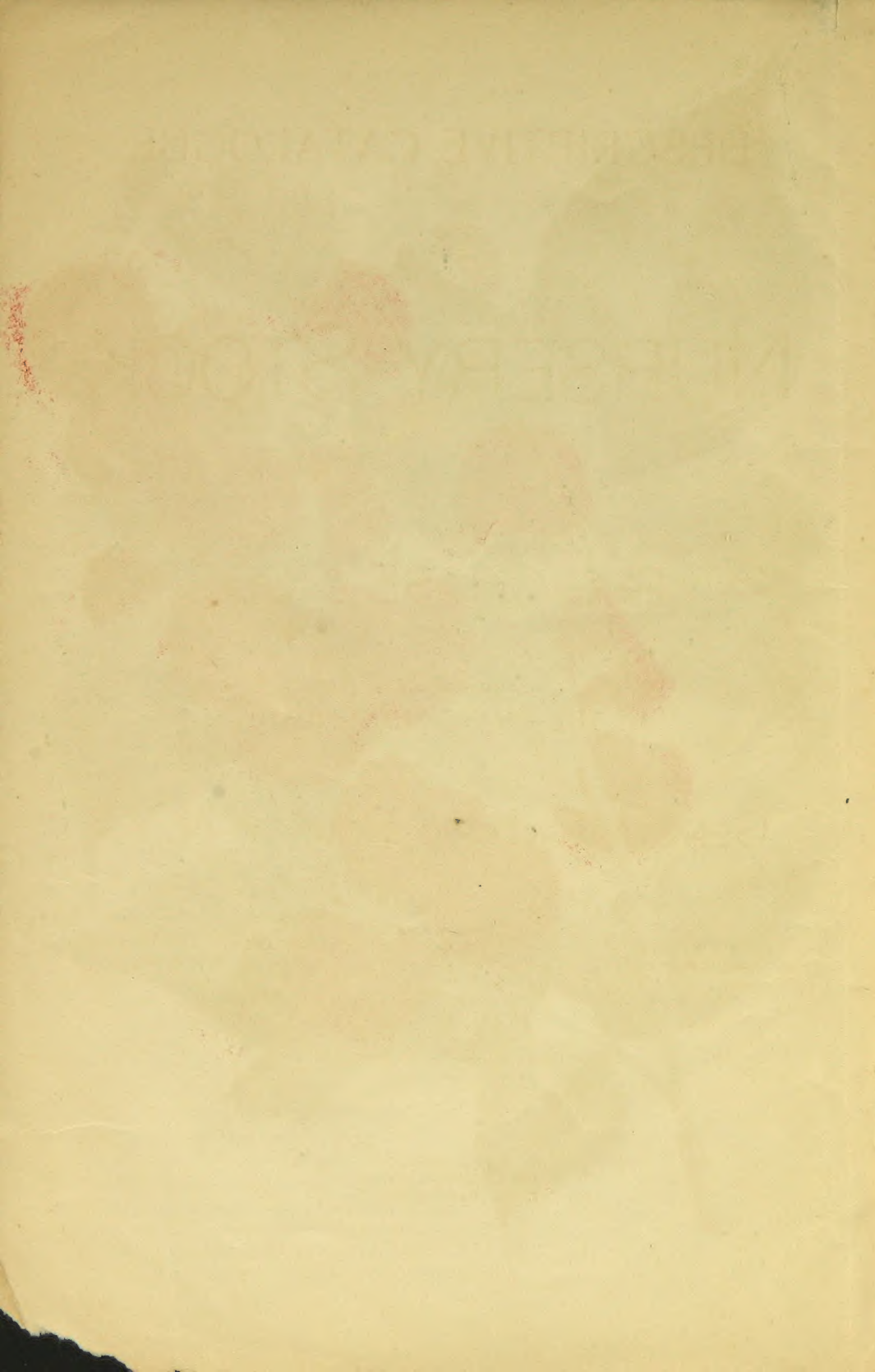
This is the title of our sixteen-paged pamphlet, giving directions for the transplanting and proper care of fruits and ornamentals. It is practical in every department, and we believe it to be the most complete work of the kind ever published for free distribution. Every customer is entitled to a copy free, and others can secure it by sending a two cent stamp to pay postage.

R. G. CHASE & CO.



RANCOCAS.

A Very Early Raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine. Bush hardy, vigorous and very productive. Good quality. A good shipper, and ripens its crop in ten days to two weeks. A very valuable Berry.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

NURSERY STOCK

R. G. CHASE & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF
THE CHASE NURSERIES.

GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

GEORGE H. CHASE,
BOSTON, MASS.

ROSCOE G. CHASE,
GENEVA, N. Y.

HOWARD A. CHASE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA:
H. C. COATES, PRINTER,
1211 MARKET STREET.

INTRODUCTION.

It is with pleasure that we present our patrons with a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. Under their respective heads will be found descriptions of several *new* varieties that have been introduced since our last edition. In this connection it may be proper to state what inducements a new comer in the fruit line must offer before we place it on sale.

Every year we have many new varieties of fruits brought to our attention, believed by their owners to be something superior. The great majority of these, we find upon investigation, to be of no particular value, or at least no improvement on the varieties we already have. Realizing, however, that with many of our fruits there is ample room for improvement, and that the true course is "onward and upward," we aim to examine as carefully as practicable any fruit that is brought to our attention.

We first consider the fruit as to its quality, appearance, season of ripening, &c., to see if it equals or excels the varieties we already have ripening at the same time. If the field it would have to occupy is fully filled with sorts, in every respect giving perfect satisfaction, we are apt to follow the old adage "let well enough alone." On the other hand, if the fruit has some striking characteristic that forces itself on our attention, and appears to have real and distinctive merit, and apparently is a decided acquisition, we at once try to inform ourselves as to the habit of the tree or vine. It must be a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy, belong to a healthy and long-lived race, and must be an *early and an abundant bearer*. Many a fruit of fine quality is worthless for general cultivation owing to the weak constitution of the tree or vine.

The general planter, the great mass who are putting out fruits for profit, require sorts with iron constitutions; those kinds that will thrive in a great variety of soils and situations, and yield *some* fruit under neglect.

When we do meet a new variety that appears in all respects to fill the bill, to be a fruit of real merit, one more important consideration presents itself. Though apparently a good thing, has it sufficient elements of popularity to warrant us in going to the great expense consequent to getting up a stock of the same and properly bringing its merits before the public? The investment will run into hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars, and it will be from two to five years before we can expect substantial returns.

Need we say more? Need we add that on this question of new fruits, we cannot afford, from a financial point of view, to touch a thing that we are not fully satisfied has merit? In conclusion on this point we will repeat that planters of fruit for profit cannot afford to put out any but the most valuable sorts. The first outlay is but a trifle in comparison to the final results. In nothing can a man be more "penny wise and pound foolish" than in planting cheap trees regardless of the varieties.

It takes no more time, ground or care to set out a good variety than it does a common kind, and if one is any better than another, the better kind is the one to plant, for the only extra expense is the difference in the first cost. Of course, there are many old sorts that ought to be in every collection, but at the same time there are some new varieties that ought never to be left out.

We sell stock over a very large extent of territory, and fully realize that some kinds that are eminently popular in one section are worthless in others. To illustrate: The

leading Northern apple, the Baldwin, is worthless south, while many of our very best Southern winter apples will not succeed at all north of the Blue Ridge.

We are very particular to have our agents offer only those varieties that do the best in the section where they are selling. With the care we have exercised in classifying for the different sections, a customer in New England or in Maryland can make his selection of varieties with the same assurance of getting those adapted to his particular latitude as one living in our own town.

Ours being almost an exclusively retail business, a brief description of our manner of soliciting and filling orders may be of interest to our patrons. Experience has taught us that the most satisfactory way for both our customers and ourselves, is to have our agents call upon the people, and obtain their orders by personal solicitation. For this purpose we aim to employ honorable men who will do justice to both our patrons and ourselves. We have our agents call early, usually some months before the planting season, so as to give every customer ample time to prepare for receiving and planting the stock. The orders are sent to us weekly. We at once look them over, making an aggregate of the varieties sold, so we can see if any particular sort is likely to be exhausted, and if it is, we stop or reduce the sale of the same; consequently, substituting is something we never have to do. Our experience is that not one-twentieth of the trees are planted when people are left to order of their own accord that there would be if they ordered through soliciting agents. Every one knows how easy it is to procrastinate, and that the majority of men will neglect to send their orders direct to the nursery. Many a man who to-day is reaping a pleasant and profitable harvest from his orchard can thank an agent for it.

When the proper time for digging arrives, April in the spring, October and November in the fall, we have all the stock going to a particular section dug from the nursery and brought to the packing ground, where each variety is trenched in by itself, properly labeled. There under our *personal supervision* each customer's order is filled by itself, the trees tied in a snug bundle or bundles, and a tag, with the customer's name written upon it, attached to the same. From the tier it goes to the packers, who, having previously provided themselves with a box, well lined with straw and of capacity sufficient to contain from 250 to 300 trees, place it therein with other bundles going to the same town. As the trees go into the box the roots are sprinkled and carefully covered with damp moss, that will retain moisture for weeks, then the whole is pressed tightly in and covered, when it is in condition to be transported hundreds of miles with perfect safety. We ship everything in our own name, and having large quantities of freight for the same points we are able to obtain safety and despatch in forwarding the same. At every place of transfer where there is the slightest possibility of delay, we have an agent to look to the forwarding.

As far as practicable we deliver the stock at the purchaser's house, thus virtually placing our nursery at every customer's door. As a rule we employ reliable local agents to attend to the delivery of the stock and the collection of the bills, as it is not possible for our salesmen to deliver all of the stock that they sell.

We agree not only that the stock shall be of first-class quality, but that it shall be delivered in good condition, (thereby assuming all risks of transportation ourselves), and if a tree is injured every delivering agent is authorized to make a proper allowance. If any injury or mistake is discovered after the stock has been delivered or paid for, we wish to be notified of it, or have the matter presented to our canvassing agent the following season.

OUR NURSERY.

Although we are annually increasing our planting of trees and vines, we find the yearly supply suitable for our trade far from being sufficient to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing business; but having access to the several nurseries in our immediate vicinity, where only a wholesale trade is done, we usually contract for the cream or some of the best blocks, and of such particular varieties as our trade is likely to demand, months before the shipping season, so we are able to fill our orders, let them be ever so numerous, with the best the market affords.

We do not claim to sell cheaper than others, but we do claim that, *quality* of stock considered, (with the care we exercise in packing and delivering), we are not undersold by any responsible concern. We claim that wherever Geneva trees have been fairly compared with trees from Eastern or Southern nurseries they have plainly shown their superiority.

The reason of this is to be found, not only in the increased care and attention which competition always brings and the improvements which experience suggests, but in the fact that—First, our soil is sufficiently strong to grow trees without the application of strong fertilizers. Second, our climate is so natural for producing healthy timber that a tree attains the age of three or four years perfectly healthy, and with *vitality* enough to be transplanted into the most fickle climate with *perfect safety*.

Western New York is pre-eminently suited for growing healthy trees, and the fact that a large percentage of the trees planted in the country are grown within fifty miles of Geneva, demonstrates that this section is well adapted to the business. If it were not, nurserymen would go elsewhere to grow their stock—where land is cheaper, and help not in such demand. Every section in the country is suited for something, some for sweet potatoes, others for tobacco. Geneva is the place for raising young trees.

A WORD ABOUT OUR CANVASSING AGENTS.

With few exceptions our canvassers belong to our regular force of salaried employes, and self interest, as well as regard for the public, prompts and compels us to employ only men whom we have good reason to believe to be honest and trustworthy. By dealing with us through them, you are assured of receiving your stock in good condition, and our oft repeated "*please give your orders to our agents,*" is intended as much for your benefit and satisfaction as for ours.

Very respectfully,

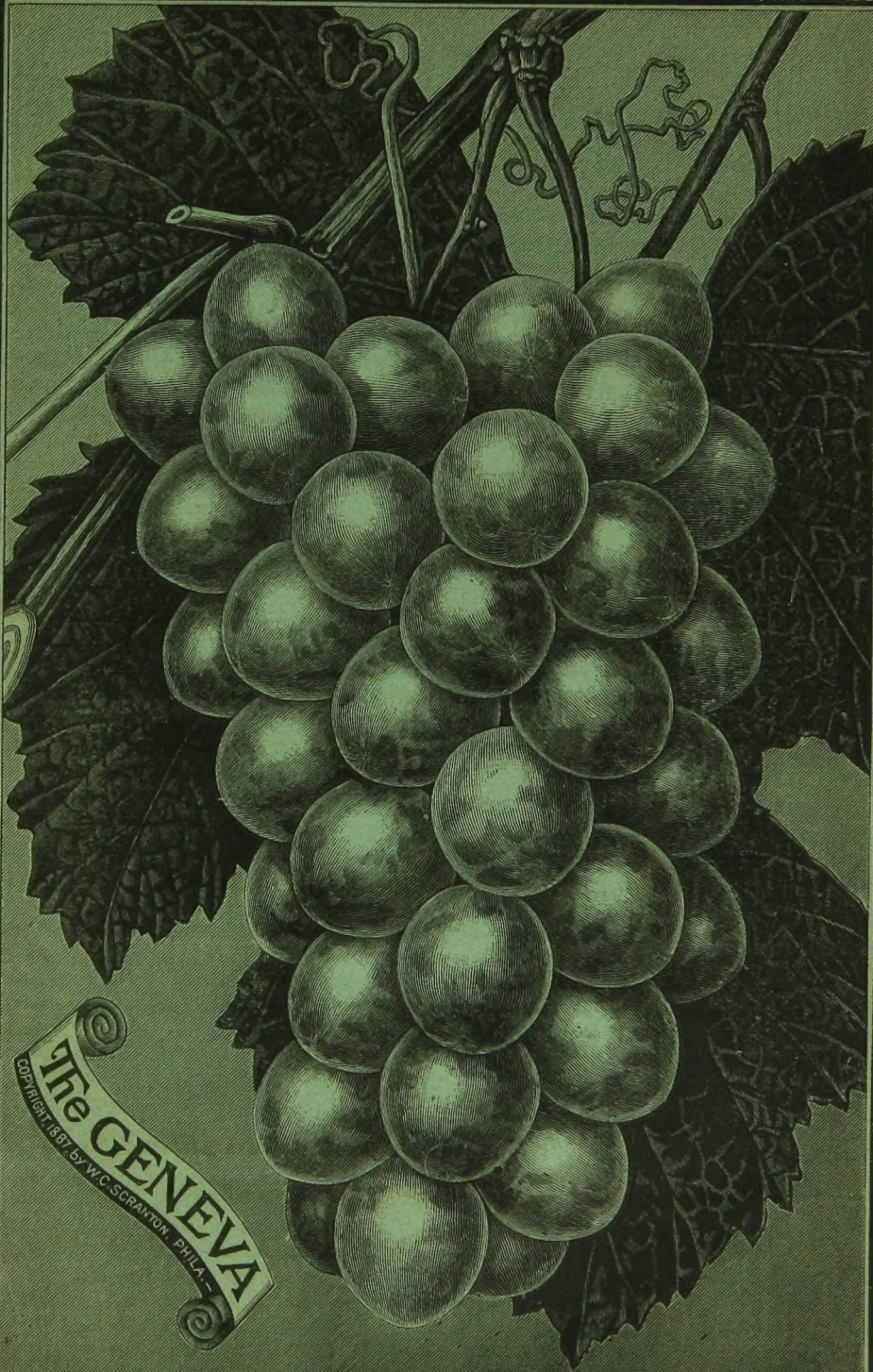
R. G. CHASE & CO.

NURSERY AND PACKING GROUNDS AT GENEVA, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES—GENEVA. N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOSTON, MASS.



✓ **Alexander.**—Tree hardy. An immense bearer. Fruit large size ; color yellow flecked with red, both skin and flesh ; a beauty ; flavor sweet, delicious ; shape oblong ; ripens about a week later than Gibb. One of the very best.

✓ **Alexis.**—Tree hardy. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow with red cheek ; size large to very large ; flavor slightly acid, rich and luscious ; season a few days later than Nicholas.

✓ **Catharine.**—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size ; color yellow ; flavor mild, sub-acid, good ; season last of July.

✓ **Gibb.**—Tree hardy and symmetrical. A good bearer. Fruit medium size ; color yellow ; flavor sub-acid, rich, juicy ; season about June 20th. The best early variety. Ripening with the strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of Northern fruits.

✓ **J. B. Judd.**—Tree hardy, a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large size ; color white with red cheek ; flavor sweet ; extra fine with a sweet kernel as fine as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season August 1st.

✓ **Nicholas.**—Tree hardy. A splendid bearer. Fruit medium to large ; color white ; flavor sweet, melting ; ripens immediately after Alexander. A handsome and valuable variety.

A NEW HARDY BLACKBERRY.

Erie.—This is a new hardy blackberry that originated near Lake Erie. The bush is healthy and very productive, as well as hardy ; fruit large, round, jet black and good quality ; ripens very early and is a decided acquisition.

A NEW YELLOW RASPBERRY.

Golden Queen.—A seedling of Cuthbert (Queen of the Market) equalling that variety in vigor of bush and productiveness. Fruit large ; color a pure yellow ; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert.

OUR NEW PEDIGREE WHITE GRAPE.

✓ **Geneva.**—A new pedigree white grape, raised from seed of the wild Black Fox grape, cross-fertilized with Muscat Alexandria, this product in turn cross-fertilized with Iona. The product is a vine perfectly hardy and with strong healthy foliage. The bunch is good size, compact ; berry large, of a pure transparent greenish color ; quality good. Ripens with Concord, but can be allowed to hang on the vine for a long time. See next page for fuller description and testimonials.

THE GENEVA GRAPE.

In introducing a new white grape, we fully appreciate the responsibility that we assume. There are already several good white grapes, and we should not introduce a new sort if we did not believe that we had secured a variety combining more good points than any white grape now known. With many varieties of fruits appearance has been considered rather than quality, but in the Geneva we have the happy combination of good quality and great beauty.

The vine in growth and foliage resembles one of its parents, the old Black Fox grape, which leads us to believe that it will succeed where any grape will grow.

The cluster is medium to large in size, compact, while the berries are large and hang firmly to the stem; the skin is thick; the flesh meaty and of good quality.

Its color is a transparent green, covered with a fine, distinct bloom, most other white grapes looking rusty and dull in comparison.

It ripens with the Concord, but can be picked and marketed before it is ripe, and in this shape will please the purchasers, while if allowed to hang on the vine after it ripens it improves in quality and richness. It is also a good keeper.

Those planting a grape for their own eating will never tire of this, while those who plant for profit unquestionably will find in the Geneva a grape combining all the qualities necessary for a profitable variety.

We regard it as of material value that the Geneva is not a chance seedling, but the result of a careful system of cross-fertilization, making it in the truest sense a pedigree grape. "Blood will tell" and does tell in the Geneva.

Furthermore, it is no small recommendation that this grape was bred by that most painstaking originator of new fruits, Mr. Jacob Moore, to whom we owe the Brighton.

Perhaps the best proof of our faith in the Geneva is the fact of our having bought the entire stock from the originator, that we might have the honor of naming and introducing it. In naming it after our beautiful town on the shore of the lovely Seneca Lake (made famous in verse by Goldsmith) we feel that we are complimenting the town quite as much as the grape.

ITS PEDIGREE AND HISTORY.

The originator states that the grape that we have now named Geneva was produced the first cross:—seed of the wild Black Fox grape, fertilized with Muscat Alexandria; that one of the progeny was a red grape, very large both in bunch and berry; this hybrid he re-crossed with Iona; that the seedlings of this second cross receded to a certain extent to the original parent stem, No. 22 (the Geneva), having thick, woolly leaves and the constitution of the Black Fox; that while the Geneva seemed to have the constitution of the native, it was one of the best of the lot in quality of fruit; that in the winter of 1884 it had a peculiarly hard test, being fully exposed, and passed the winter uninjured; that bearing vines of the Brighton at the distance of about fifty rods were badly injured, while Isabella and Catawba in the same vineyard were killed to the ground, or nearly so. He says:—"I feel warranted in calling it an 'Ironclad.'"

S. D. Williard, a practical fruit grower of Geneva, says:—"I am glad to learn that you are to have the honor of disseminating the new white grape, Geneva. I have had the pleasure of eating this fruit for two seasons, and cheerfully bear testimony to its very fine quality. I know of no white grape of recent introduction so rich and pleasing to my taste, and I am of the opinion that such will be the response from all. We have here in the Geneva a hardy, outdoor, white grape that should be in every collection of choice fruits."

Rev. John Wicks, of Attica, New York, says:—"I think you will not regret the purchase of the new grape. I have watched the vine, and seen the fruit two years. I do not see why it should not stand as high on the list as any grape now grown, in all respects."

Suitable Distances for Planting.

Apples.—Standard,	25 to 35 feet apart, each way.		
Dwarf, (bushes)	10	"	"
Pears.—Standard,	16 to 20	"	"
Dwarf,	10	"	"
Cherries.—Standard,	18 to 20	"	"
Dukes and Morellos,	16 to 18	"	"
Plums.—Standard,	16 to 20	"	"
Peaches,	16 to 18	"	"
Apricots,	16 to 18	"	"
Nectarines,	16 to 18	"	"
Quinces,	10 to 12	"	"
Currants,	3 to 4	"	"
Gooseberries,	3 to 4	"	"
Raspberries,	3 to 5	"	"
Blackberries,	6 to 7	"	"
Grapes,	8 to 12	"	"

Number of Plants on one Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart, each way,	2,729
" 5 " " "	1,743
" 6 " " "	1,200
" 8 " " "	680
" 10 " " "	430
" 12 " " "	525
" 15 " " "	200
" 18 " " "	135
" 20 " " "	110
" 25 " " "	70
" 30 " " "	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Our principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

The list may appear short, but we believe it comprises about all of the kinds that are really worth planting. It is a great mistake to plant too many varieties.

The period of ripening given, unless otherwise noted, is the time they mature in Western New York, and will be found to vary North and South. Following the descriptions we give lists of those most valuable for particular sections.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—Medium size, roundish; skin light yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy; pleasant sub-acid. Tree slow and upright grower and good bearer, but in some localities the fruit is liable to spot and crack. July and August.

Early Ripe.—A large, handsome, yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest; a good grower and productive; a popular and valuable market fruit.

Early Strawberry.—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; erect grower and productive; good for both garden and orchard. August.

Golden Sweet.—Large, round, light straw color, medium quality; tree in the nursery a crooked grower. August and September.

Keswick Codlin.—Large size, conical, tender, very juicy and rich, with a sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking, and may be gathered for that purpose long before it is ripe, and continues a long time in season. September.

Primate.—Medium size, pale greenish yellow, with a slight crimson blush when fully exposed to the sun; very tender, with a mild, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a stocky grower, abundant bearer. Ripens gradually through August.

Red Astrachan.—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale white bloom, very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an acid flavor; good for cooking; tree vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough.—Large, oblong; skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet and sprightly flavor; tree upright in its growth; bears a fair crop every year. August and September.

Tetofsky.—The tree is an upright grower; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting; hardy as a crab; fruit fair size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid. July and August. Should be highly cultivated.

Yellow Transparent.—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870 by the Department of Agriculture, Washington. "The earliest ripening variety known." Tree a good grower, hardy and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest. We consider it the most valuable early apple ever introduced.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander.—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. This is a very handsome Russian apple, valuable on account of its hardness, being suited to the extreme North. October.

Autumn Strawberry.—Medium size, roundish, or inclining to an oval shape; flesh tender and juicy, and of a pleasant flavor. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy and sprightly sub-acid; ripening early in the fall; tree a vigorous grower, having fine large foliage, bearing abundantly when very young. Succeeds in nearly all sections of the country, and is as valuable in the extreme North as it is in the South. It is of Russian origin, and is fully as hardy as any known variety. August and September.

Fall Orange.—Large size, nearly round; yellow, sometimes a little dull red; rather acid, excellent for cooking; a very early and abundant bearer.

Gravenstein.—Large, round; greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with a slight aromatic flavor. September and October.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium to large; flat, smooth, regular; evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh tender, sub-acid; tree a fair grower and productive. September and October.

✓ **Orange Pippin.**—Fruit medium size, quite round; color deep yellow when fully matured; tree rather crooked and drooping in its growth; very productive. September.

✓ **Porter.**—Medium to large size; oblong; yellow; flesh fine grained and very juicy, sub-acid, with an agreeable aromatic flavor. A poor grower in the nursery. September.

Red Bietigheimer.—A new and very valuable German variety; fruit very large size; color light yellow nearly covered with red, (purplish crimson when exposed to the sun); tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. September.

St. Lawrence.—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; a very beautiful, productive and popular market apple from Canada. October.

Stump.—This most valuable summer and early autumn apple originated near Rochester, N. Y. In vigor, early bearing and productiveness, it equals the Duchess of Oldenburg. The fruit is of full medium size, a little oblong, striped with red, of most attractive appearance and excellent quality; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. August and September.

LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ **Ewalt.**—A fine showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid. Tree a strong grower and productive; particularly desirable on sandy soil. November to January.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish or somewhat flattened; greenish yellow, with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender. November and December.

Fall Jenneting.—Very large, oblate, ridged; pale greenish yellow with a blush; flesh brittle, juicy, with a fine sub-acid flavor. October and November.

Fameuse.—A famous Canadian apple. Medium to large size; roundish; deep crimson; flesh very white, tender, juicy, and of the best quality. Tree hardy and productive; one of the most valuable varieties for the North. October to January.

Hurlbut.—Tree is very vigorous and a great bearer. Fruit medium to large, conic angular. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. In season from October to December.

Rambo.—Fruit medium size, flat; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red, and sprinkled with rough dots; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly, and fine flavored. Succeeds well at the West and South. October to December.

Smoke House.—Large, yellow, richly shaded with bright red; firm, juicy, crisp and rich; tree a very crooked grower. October and November.

Twenty-Ounce.—Very large, roundish; greenish yellow, beautifully striped and marked with red; flesh rather coarse grained, but brisk; of excellent quality for the table, and one of the finest for cooking. October and November.

Wealthy.—Fruit medium to large; light color, striped with red; pleasant sub-acid; flesh white. Tree a good grower, thrifty, a great and early bearer. This new apple is obtaining a high reputation throughout the country. Tree as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg. November and December.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish; bright red, with a little russet about the stalk; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, upright and wonderfully productive of fair and handsome fruit. Not reliable West and South, and not hardy enough for the extreme North.

Ben Davis.—Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety. Keeps till midwinter or later.

Cooper's Market.—A popular New Jersey apple. Medium size, fair quality; valuable on account of its great productiveness, long keeping qualities and handsome appearance. Tree a slim grower in the nursery. January to April.

Cranberry Pippin.—A strikingly beautiful and popular market apple; medium, roundish oblate, very smooth; light yellow with a bright scarlet cheek; moderately juicy, brisk sub-acid. November to February.

Dickinson.—Large, ovate inclined to conical; yellow almost covered with streaks of deep red; mild sub-acid, very juicy, and agreeable. A prolific and annual bearer. Originated in Chester Co., Pa., from seed of the Yellow Bellflower. Promises to be one of the most valuable winter apples for the Middle and Southern States. Keeps until March.

Fallawater.—Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull, red cheek; flesh greenish white, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to January.

Gideon.—Tree as hardy as a crab, vigorous, and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. In form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. November to January.

Golden Russet.—Medium size; yellowish, nearly covered with russet, with sometimes a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sometimes a little tough, but with a very pleasant, scarcely acid flavor. January to June.

Grimes' Golden.—Good size, round or slightly conical; rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, rich and juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. December to February.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—Large, a little oblong; yellowish ground, nearly covered with bright red stripes and dots. One of the best. November to January.

Haas.—Large size, somewhat roundish, conical; light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots and dark centres; flesh white, but often a little stained next the skin. A very strong grower. November to January.

King.—(Tompkins County).—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous. November to March.

Ladies' Sweeting.—Large, roundish; greenish and red striped, with a thin white bloom; very tender and rich. December to March.

✓ **Lankford.**—Originated in Kent County, Md. Fruit medium to large size, roundish, oblate; color yellow, striped and nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, juicy, mild sub-acid. One of the best of the late keepers. January to March.

✓ **Longfield.**—One of the Russian varieties imported by the Government (through the Department of Agriculture) in the winter of '69 and '70, and the only one of the entire importation so far as known that is a winter apple. Tree a free upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; color a yellowish green thickly covered with red stripes and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March.

McIntosh Red.—Originated in Canada. Tree very hardy, vigorous with a spreading head. A good *annual* bearer of fair handsome fruit of excellent quality; fruit above medium size; skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. November to January.

✓ **Milding.**—Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with bright rich red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, aromatic; tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower. One of the very hardest in cultivation, and exceedingly productive. December to February.

✓ **Mann.**—Large size; flesh firm with a rich sub-acid flavor; color light green; tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. January to April.

Nickajack.—A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality. Tree a poor grower in the nursery. Popular in the South. December to March.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. In perfection in January and keeps till May.

✓ **Ohio Beauty.** (Golden Ball).—Origin uncertain. It has been grown in south-eastern Ohio for some years, where it has proved to be a valuable late-keeping winter apple. Tree healthy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin a deep rich yellow; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to April.

Pewaukee.—Medium to large, round; yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and very hardy; adapted to the extreme North. December to March.

Plumb's Cider.—The tree is perfectly hardy and healthy. Comes into bearing very young. Fruit medium size; skin greenish yellow; shaded and obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. November to March.

Rhode Island Greening.—Fruit large, roundish, regularly formed; skin smooth, green, becoming a greenish yellow, with a dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, with a rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and very productive. Young trees in the nursery more or less crooked. November to March.

Roxbury Russet.—Fruit large size, roundish, a little flattened; skin dull green, nearly covered with russet, with sometimes a dull blush; flesh moderately juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous but rather crooked. January to June.

Rawle's Janot.—Fruit medium size, roundish, approaching oblong; color pale red, distinctly striped on yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, rich, mild sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy, compact; a profuse bearer. Worthless North. January to May.

Salome.—Tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish conical; skin yellow, striped and splashed with red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic; very good. Originated in Illinois, where it keeps easily until June.

Seek-no-Further.—Fruit medium size, smooth, conical; skin a dull red, striped and russeted; flesh white and fine grained, with a rich flavor. November to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus).—Medium size, deep red, covered with gray dots; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower in the nursery. December to March.

Smith's Cider.—Medium to large; greenish white, striped with red; tender, crisp, with a mild and pleasant flavor. Bears abundant crops. A very popular apple in Pennsylvania. Grows slowly in the nursery. November to February.

Stark.—Originated in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, inclined to conic, sometimes a little elongated; skin greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thinly sprinkled with light and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. An early and abundant bearer. January to May.

Sutton Beauty.—Origin Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new apple. December and January.

Talman's Sweet.—Medium size, pale whitish yellow with a soft blush on one side and generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. A very popular and profitable orchard sort from the hardiness of the tree and its great productiveness. December to April.

Winesap.—A valuable Southern apple. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine dark red, with a few streaks, and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Wagener.—Fruit medium to large size, flattened; skin light yellow, shaded with red; flesh firm, sub-acid, with an excellent flavor. Tree thrifty, very upright, and an early bearer. Fruit improved by thinning. December to March.

Wolf River.—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may justly be classed among the *iron clads*. Skin greenish

yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January and February.

✓ **Walbridge.** (Edgar Red Streak).—Medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Tree a vigorous grower and productive; hardy. March to May.

✓ **Winter Queen.**—Large, slightly conical; greenish yellow, striped with crimson; flesh yellowish, juicy, sub-acid. Tree comes into bearing very early, and is very productive. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower.—Fruit large, oblong, irregular; skin pale lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush; flesh tender, juicy, with a sprightly, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, with drooping branches. November to March.

✓ **York Imperial.**—(Johnson's Fine Winter).—A native of York County, Pa., where it is justly esteemed for the productiveness of the tree and the fine quality of its late keeping fruit; medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. We regard this as one of our most valuable apples for Pennsylvania and Maryland, where its season of ripening is from December to February.

Special List, No. 1.

Extra Hardy Apples.—In the Northern portions of the United States and adjoining provinces of Canada, the feeling has prevailed until recently that nothing in the shape of apples could be grown except crabs. While this is true as regards many of the old varieties, a few Russian apples and Northern Seedlings have been introduced, which though they may require better care than that under which the crabs will thrive, have proved themselves equally as hardy. In proof of this, we would point to the Duchess of Oldenburg, growing on the highlands of Oneida and Lewis Counties, N. Y., and in Northern New Hampshire and Maine. The following list we rate as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg, and consider the fruit of many of them of better quality than the Baldwin. Against each variety we give the season of ripening in Northern New England:

Yellow Transparent.....	July and Aug.	McIntosh Red.....	Nov. to Jan.
Tetofsky.....	August.	Wolf River.....	Jan. to Feb.
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	September.	Longfield.....	Jan. to March.
Stump.....	Sept. to Oct.	Pewaukee.....	Jan. to April.
Gideon.....	Nov. to Jan.	Walbridge.....	March to June.
Wealthy.....	Nov. to Jan.	Salome.....	March to June.

Special List, No. 2.

Hardy Apples.—The following list of varieties we rate as hardy, in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Cen-

tral Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or leads a very precarious existence. We include in the list the "Extra Hardy" varieties, which are equally valuable for all sections.

Yellow Transparent.....	Last of July.	Walbridge.....	Late Winter.
Tetofsky.....	August.	Golden Russet....	Late Winter and Spring.
Red Astrachan.....	August.	Grimes' Golden.....	Winter.
Golden Sweet.....	Aug. to Sept.	Haas.....	Winter.
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	September.	Northern Spy.....	Late Winter.
Stump.....	Sept. to Oct.	Pewaukee.....	Late Winter.
Alexander.....	Sept. to Oct.	Talman Sweet.....	Late Winter.
St. Lawrence.....	Sept. to Oct.	Yellow Bellflower.....	Winter.
Fameuse.....	Nov. to Dec.	McIntosh Red.....	Winter.
Gideon.....	Nov. to Jan.	Mann.....	Late Winter.
Wolf River.....	Jan. to Feb.	Sutton Beauty.....	Early Winter.
Longfield.....	Jan. to March.	Salome.....	March to June.

SOUTHERN WINTER APPLES.

The selection of varieties is a matter of paramount importance, particularly so with Southern planters, in making up their list of winter apples. Great disappointment has resulted from planting varieties of Northern origin, like Baldwin, King and Greening, which in their warmer climate and longer seasons have proved to be fall apples. The result is an impression in the public mind that the cause of these sorts ripening in the fall was consequent to the trees having been grown in Northern nurseries, and herein lies the danger of the great and vital importance of the selection of proper varieties being again overlooked.

The particular spot where the tree may happen to have been propagated has nothing to do with its season of ripening, but the place of origin of the variety has everything to do with it. For example, take a tree of the King apple from a nursery in Georgia, and another from a nursery in New England, plant the two trees, side by side, in Delaware, and both will produce apples ripening in October. Plant the same trees in Western New York and the product will be a good winter apple. Hence the importance and necessity of Southern planters selecting for their winter apples varieties of Southern origin. The South has already produced a few valuable winter apples, and is no longer dependent on the varieties that have so signally failed there.

The following varieties are those that have PROVED themselves late keepers in the South, most of them having originated there. The season of ripening given is when they mature in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland:

Winter Queen.....	Nov. to Jan.	Stark.....	Jan. to May.
Smith's Cider.....	Nov. to Feb.	Cooper's Market.....	Jan. to April.
York Imperial.....	Dec. to Feb.	Winesap.....	Dec. to April.
Ben Davis.....	Dec. to March.	Rawle's Janet.....	Jan. to May.
Nickajack.....	Jan. to April.	Lankford.....	Jan. to March.
Grimes' Golden.....	December.	Ohio Beauty.....	Jan. to April.
Dickinson.....	Jan. to March.		

CRAB APPLES.

One familiar with only the small Siberian crabs, can have but a faint conception of the size, beauty and excellence of the new and improved varieties which have been introduced during the past few years. These improved varieties are equally as hardy as the old sorts.

Hyslop.—Tree very ornamental; fruit large, deep crimson; popular on account of its beauty. Good for canning and jelly. October.

✓ **Minnesota.**—Fruit of the largest size; light color with blush on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, fine. In size, beauty and quality the best of the winter crabs. November to January.

Montreal Beauty.—Fruit large and one of the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. *Very good.* October and November.

Queen's Choice.—Fruit as large as Transcendent, but a little more elongated; bright yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in immense clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer. October.

Transcendent.—Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive; fruit very large, excellent for sauce or pies, both green and dried; can be used early in the season when half grown. One of the best for canning. September.

Van Wyck Sweet.—A valuable novelty. Fruit very large, larger than Transcendent; skin yellowish white, striped and splashed with red on the sunny side, and covered with a delicate bloom; flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small; quality equal to Talman Sweet. Tree hardy and productive. September.

PEARS.

The nurseries around Geneva have obtained an enviable reputation for the production of pear trees of a superior quality. Our soil is so naturally adapted to their vigorous growth that we are not obliged to force them by heavy manuring, and therefore all the trees sent out from our nursery will be found to be sufficiently hardy, not only to live, but grow and bear fruit in almost any section of the country.

RIPENING PEARS.

Pears require to be gathered from the trees and ripened in the house; if allowed to ripen on the trees they are nearly worthless.

Summer and autumn pears should be gathered as soon as the earliest and premature specimens are observed to ripen; gather the best matured specimens first, and a short time afterwards the remainder of the crop; keep them in clean boxes or drawers until ripe; if you wish to *retard* the ripening, keep them in a cool place.

Winter pears should be allowed to hang late upon the trees, then gathered and treated the same as winter apples, that is, barrel them and keep in a cool cellar until they mature; after they commence to ripen they may be kept for a few days in a warm room with advantage.

Pears are cultivated as standards, worked upon seedling pear stock, and as dwarfs, worked upon French quince stock.

Standard pears thrive with moderate care and little pruning on most any soil, moderately rich and well drained.

Dwarf pears require rich lands and annual pruning to give their best results.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

✓ **Bartlett.**—Large size, irregular in form; clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bears abundantly and when quite young. In season during August and September.

✓ **Clapp's Favorite.**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Ripens about a week before the Bartlett.

✓ **Doyenne d'Ete.**—Fruit small, roundish; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh melting and juicy, with a sweet, pleasant flavor. July and first of August.

Dearborn's Seedling.—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August.

✓ **Lawson.**—(Comet.)—A vigorous, upright grower, an early bearer and productive. Large size; roundish obtuse pyriform; bright yellow nearly covered with vermilion. Quality fair to good. A good shipper and a profitable market fruit. Ripens with Doyenne d'Ete.

✓ **Manning's Elizabeth.**—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August.

✓ **Osband's Summer.**—Fruit rather small, obovate; skin fine, clear yellow, with a warm red cheek; flesh fine grained, melting, sweet and perfumed. August.

✓ **Petite Marguerite.**—Medium size; yellowish green with a dull red cheek, and covered with greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous. Tree an upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. August and September.

✓ **Souvenir du Congress.**—Fruit larger than Bartlett; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red. In season with Clapp's Favorite. Tree rather tender and blights badly.

✓ **Tyson.**—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slight russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored. In season during August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

✓ **Buffum.**—Medium size, oblong, buttery, sweet and fine flavored; a vigorous, upright grower and very productive. September.

✓ **Beurre Bosc.**—Large, yellow russeted, half melting, high flavored and excellent. Tree a poor, crooked grower in the nursery, and but little cultivated. October.

✓ **Belle Lucrative.**—Yellowish green, slightly russeted, melting and delicious. September and October. In some sections the tree blights badly.

Duchesse d'Angouleme.—A magnificent pear when well grown upon quince stock. Fruit of the largest size, with an irregular, uneven surface; skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, with yellowish shoots. October.

Doyenne Boussock.—Fruit large, obovate; skin rough, yellow, clouded with russet; flesh very juicy, sweet and aromatic; tree vigorous and an abundant bearer; a good market pear. September and October.

Frederick Clapp.—Large size; skin smooth and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, rich, aromatic and of the best quality; tree a compact, beautiful grower and good bearer. October.

✓ **Flemish Beauty.**—Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; a strong grower and great bearer. This variety ranks for hardiness among pears, as the Duchess of Oldenburg among apples, with the most hardy. Fruit often cracks badly. September and October.

✓ **Goodale.**—Fruit large, oblong-obovate; light yellow with a blush in the sun, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh juicy, melting, a little gritty, but vinous; refreshing, perfumed; very good. Tree subject to blight. October.

✓ **Howell.**—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

✓ **Le Conte.**—The tree partakes of the characteristics of the Sand pear, of which it is a seedling, comes into bearing very young, and is very productive. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair. It ripens after the Sheldon.

✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey.**—Desirable for cultivation on the quince stock. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow, with warm, red cheek; flesh rich, very juicy and excellent. Tree upright and productive. October.

✓ **Onondaga.**—(Swan's Orange.)—A very large, melting and high flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

✓ **Seckel.**—A most delicious little pear, unsurpassed in flavor. Fruit small, irregularly formed, roundish obovate; skin yellowish brown, with a red cheek; flesh very rich, spicy and sweet. September and October.

✓ **Sheldon.**—An American pear, of the finest quality in every respect. Fruit rather large, roundish; skin greenish russet, with a red cheek; flesh melting, rich, juicy and perfumed; first rate. Tree vigorous, hardy and handsome. October.

LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ **Beurre de Anjou.**—Large size, pyriform, light green, with russet and red cheek; rich melting and of excellent flavor. Tree a fine grower, very healthy and productive. An excellent market sort. In season during late fall and early winter.

✓ **Beurre Clairgeau.**—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; texture of Beurre Bosc; flesh yellowish, nearly melting. Tree a fair grower, and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. October and November.

Dana's Hovey.—Small, pyriform; rich yellow, with some cinnamon russet; buttery, melting and excellent. Tree stout and erect. December.

✓ **Duchesse de Bordeaux.**—Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, with russet dots; flesh moderately juicy; good. Tree vigorous. January and February.

Kieffer.—This unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand pear, supposed to have been cross-fertilized with some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark-green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval narrowing at both ends; skin deep yellow, with a fine blush on the sunny side; flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy; very good. Ripens through October and November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown, and ripened in the house. The tree should be annually headed back. It should not be planted in Northern New York and Northern New England.

✓ **Lawrence.**—An American pear of great excellence. Fruit medium size, obtuse pyriform; skin fine yellow; flesh juicy, sweet and good. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. December.

Mount Vernon.—Tree a crooked grower but an excellent bearer. Fruit variable in form, generally obtuse pyriform; color russet on a yellow ground; flesh juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. November and December.

President Drouard.—A new pear recently introduced from France, and recommended for its fine rich flavor, combined with long keeping qualities. Tree a very vigorous grower. In season from January to March.

✓ **Rutter.**—Of American origin and one of our most valuable pears. Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good. Tree an upright grower and an early and abundant bearer. October and November.

Vicar of Wakefield.—Fruit large, long pyriform; skin fair, smooth, pale yellow, occasionally with a blush; variable as a table pear, but fine for cooking. A good grower on quince. December.

Of the preceding varieties we propagate Osband's Summer, Flemish Beauty and Sheldon only as standards, while we propagate Duchesse de Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey only as dwarfs. The other varieties we propagate both as standards and dwarfs. The Bartlett should be grown only as a standard on account of the failure of the pear to readily unite with the quince, but we can supply a limited number as dwarfs.

Hardy Standard Pears.

The following varieties of standard pears we rate as hardy as the Talman Sweet or Golden Russet apple, and we recommend their culture in those sections where Special Apple List No. 2 can be planted with safety. They can be grown where it is about impossible to succeed with Bartlett. We give their season of ripening at the North:

Clapp's Favorite.....	September.	Frederick Clapp.....	Oct. and Nov.
Doyenne Boussock	Sept. and October.	Sheldon.....	October.
Flemish Beauty....	Sept. and October.	Beurre de Anjou.....	November.
Goodale.....	October.	Lawrence.....	December.

CHERRIES.

The cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one.

We divide them into two classes—Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morrellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, and are best suited for the purpose of shade, producing a large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Duke and Morrellos do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting of the bark, and generally produce acid fruit. Two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet in height.

For dry soils we rate the cherry, particularly the Morrello class, one of the most profitable fruits grown. The Hearts and Bigarreaus are profitable for home markets, but for shipping, the Dukes and Morrellos carry the best and yield the largest returns.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle.—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender, rich and high flavored. Tree hardy and moderately productive. One of the finest black cherries. Ripens early in July.

Black Tartarian.—Fruit very large, heart-shaped, with an uneven surface; skin bright black; flesh purplish, tender, rich and good; tree an upright grower and very productive. Ripens early in July.

Delaware Bleeding Heart.—A variety entirely distinct from and far superior to the old Bleeding Heart. Color black. Tree a good grower, upright, and a constant bearer. Succeeds best on strong clay soil. Ripens early in June.

Elton.—Fruit large, pointed heart-shaped; skin pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent. Tree vigorous, with rather an irregular growth; very productive. Ripens last of June.

Early Purple Guigne.—Fruit medium size, heart-shaped; skin dark red or purple; flesh tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Ripens first to middle of June.

✓ **Florence.**—Resembles the Napoleon Bigarreau, but ripens a little later, and has the additional good quality of hanging a long time on the tree; color yellow, with a reddish cheek; flesh firm, rich, sweet, fine flavor; hardy and a good bearer.

Governor Wood.—Fruit roundish heart-shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, rich and sprightly. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the finest of all light colored cherries. Ripens last of June.

✓ **Luelling.**—Color black; flesh solid as the Bigarreau, and of the finest quality. Tree does not appear to be entirely hardy. Ripens in July.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe of an excellent flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau.—Fruit large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of June.

✓ **Schmidt's Bigarreau.**—This noble cherry originated in Belgium. The tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. A decided acquisition to our list of cherries.

✓ **White Caroon.**—Tree a vigorous and rapid grower and a good bearer. Fruit of the largest size; flavor sub-acid; seed small. The peculiar cherry flavor and beautiful appearance of this fruit, renders it the best cherry known for canning. June.

✓ **Yellow Spanish.**—Fruit of the largest size, obtuse heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich and high flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading and very productive. Ripens early in July.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS.

Belle Magnifique.—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Ripens last of July.

✓ **Catskill.**—Tree a vigorous grower, healthy, very hardy, and an annual bearer of large crops. Fruit good size, pale red; most excellent for canning. Ripens late and continues in use a long time.

Early Richmond.—Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy, rich, acid. Tree slender, and not a rapid grower; a great bearer, Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie.—Fruit large, roundish flattened; skin rich dark red; flesh juicy, rich sub-acid; quality excellent; stone small. Tree a slow grower in the nursery, but an early and very great bearer. Middle of June.

Late Duke.—This fine cherry should be in every good collection, following as it does the May Duke. Fruit large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Last of July.

✓ **Louis Phillippe.**—Tree upright, spreading; habit between the Dukes and Morrellos; vigorous and very productive. Fruit large; skin rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, juicy, mild acid. Middle to last of July.

Montmorency.—(Ordinaire.)—A beautiful, large red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. It is a variety of great value. Habit of tree similar to Early Richmond.

May Duke.—Fruit large, roundish heart-shaped; skin, when fully ripe, rich dark red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive. Ripens gradually during the month of June.

Olivet.—Large size; color deep red; quality good, with a rich, tender, vinous, very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues to July without losing its quality. Tree a slow grower but productive.

Reine Hortense.—Fruit very large, roundish, elongated; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, nearly sweet, delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and handsome; should be in every collection. Ripens last of July.

The season of ripening given is when the fruit matures here. On light soils south of Philadelphia it matures nearly a month earlier.

PLUMS.

We offer a limited list of varieties, as we wish to send out only such as we consider well worthy the care necessary to secure satisfactory results:

Bradshaw.—Large size; reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh juicy and rich; tree vigorous and productive. August.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large size; pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; strong grower. Last of September.

De Soto.—Tree a good grower and very hardy. An improved variety of the Chickasaw. Color yellow, nearly covered with bright red; good flavor and productive.

✓ **Early Orange Prune.**—Tree a remarkably vigorous grower, and an early, annual and abundant bearer. Fruit oblong, somewhat flattened on the sides; color greenish yellow, sometimes with a slight blush on the sunny side. Freestone.

✓ **Guil.**—Very large; dark purple; hardy and productive; becoming very popular in the plum growing region on the Hudson River. Ripens last of September.

German Prune.—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable flavor. September.

General Hand.—Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin deep yellow; flesh coarse, sweet and pleasant. Tree vigorous and productive. First of September.

Imperial Gage.—Fruit large, oval; skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard.—Fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin violet red; flesh yellow; juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Last of August.

✓ **Miner.**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw plum; not as subject to the attacks of the curculio as the common sorts. Fruit medium size; skin dark purplish red, with a fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. First of October.

✓ **Moore's Arctic.**—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy plum, which originated on the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to Arctic cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum known, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer." September and October.

Pond's Seedling.—Light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. September.

Quackenboss.—Fruit large, oblong, roundish; skin deep purple, covered with bluish bloom; flesh coarse grained, but sprightly and juicy; sub-acid. September.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

✓ **Schuyler's Gage.**—Medium size; yellow dotted and marked with red on the sunny side; juicy, rich and sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson.—The fruit has the color of the common Damson, but is of larger size. It blooms ten days later than the common Damson, and is therefore less lia-

ble to injury by the late spring frosts. The flesh is amber-colored, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency. Ripens with common Damson.

Smith's Orleans.—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly. Last of August.

Washington.—Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin yellow, with a slight crimson blush in well ripened specimens; flesh very sweet and luscious. Tree vigorous, with broad, handsome foliage; very productive. Last of August.

Wild Goose.—An improved variety of Chickasaw, of strong growth, and comparatively free from the attacks of the curculio; large, light red with a gray bloom. Quality fair; productive. Valuable in the South, worthless North. Ripens in July.

Yellow Egg.—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

We offer only a select list of varieties, beginning with the very earliest and covering the whole season to the very latest. Among them are several new sorts which have proved themselves much more valuable than many of the older varieties. Whether planting for home use or market we would not advise increasing the list to any great extent. We sell the trees one year old from bud.

Alexander.—Medium; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; rich and good; flesh firm. Fine, hardy and productive. A week earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden's June.—In habit of tree, time of ripening and general appearance resembling Alexander.

Crawford's Early.—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious. Ripens two weeks after Hale's Early.

Crawford's Late.—Large size, fine quality. Holds high rank as a profitable market fruit. About four weeks later than Crawford's Early.

Conkling.—A new, handsome and very valuable variety. Large size; skin beautiful golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, sweet and excellent, equal to any yellow peach we know of. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

Cooledge's Favorite.—Fruit large, roundish; skin white, with a crimson cheek, flesh very juicy and melting, with a rich flavor. Ripens a little later than Crawford's Early.

Early Beatrice.—Fruit medium size, with a marbled red cheek; flesh melting, juicy; ripens a few days before Hale's Early.

Early Canada.—This valuable early peach originated in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Tree claimed to be unusually hardy. Fruit of good size, fine quality and beautiful appearance. Ripens as early as the earliest. The nearest freestone of any of the very early peaches.

Early Louise.—Medium size, bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent. Nearly as early as the Beatrice.

✓ **Early Rivers.**—Large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor, Ripens after Early Louise.

✓ **Foster.**—Yellow, freestone. It is a very large round peach, fully as large as Crawford's Early, and of better quality, fruit running more uniform in size. Ripens a week before Crawford's Early.

✓ **Garfield.**—Large size; good quality; remarkably handsome; flesh yellow; skin dark red or crimson. Tree hardy and an enormous bearer. Freestone. September.

Hale's Early.—Medium; skin white, with red cheek; juicy, melting, and very agreeable. Tree very vigorous and productive. Inclined to rot in some sections.

Large Early York.—Tree is vigorous and productive. Fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor. Ripens a few days before Crawford's Early.

Lord Palmerston.—Fruit very large; skin whitish, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, rich and sweet. Where known highly esteemed. Last of September.

✓ **Mountain Rose.**—Large; red; flesh white; juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August.

Morris White.—Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white, flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet; good for preserving. Ripens about with Crawford's Late.

Old Mixon Freestone.—Fruit large, oval; skin yellowish white with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; rich, sugary and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. About a week later than Crawford's Early.

Old Mixon Cling.—Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh very melting, juicy and delicious. A week later than Old Mixon Free.

Stump the World.—Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive. Ripens ten days later than Crawford's Late.

✓ **Smock's Free.**—Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; productive. Two weeks later than Crawford's Late.

✓ **Salway.**—A late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; quality good. Tree very productive. Has proved itself a most valuable orchard variety. Ripens after Smock's Free.

Steady.—This peach, of Western origin, comes to us highly recommended as a desirable and profitable late variety. The fruit is very large, round and of a greenish white color; flesh white to the seed, and of a delicious flavor; freestone. October.

Sweet October.—Large; skin creamy white, with a reddish blush on one side. The latest ripening peach of first-class quality known. Flesh white and very firm. One of the best canning and late shipping peaches grown.

✓ **Stephen's Rareripe.**—The tree is a very vigorous grower, comes into bearing the second season after transplanting and yields immense crops. It has proved its ability to resist severe cold and fruit freely "off years" when most other varieties yield no fruit. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free, far surpassing in beauty any painted picture. In flavor as well as in appearance it is superb. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues from three to four weeks. Freestone, white fleshed, juicy and high flavored.

Schumaker.—Fruit medium to large; deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy and melting. A good shipper. Stone very small for so large a peach. Ripens a few days before Alexander. Freestone.

Wager.—Fair size; good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree eminently hardy, healthy, long-lived and an enormous bearer, yielding good crops years when most sorts fail to bear. Freestone. Ships like an apple. Highly esteemed for canning. Ripens a week later than Crawford's Early.

Waterloo.—Medium size; excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific. Ripens about a week before Hale's Early.

Wheatland.—Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Willett.—A seedling from New York City. It is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown, specimens having measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighing three quarters of a pound each. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Freestone. Last of September.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. Like the plum, it is liable to be attacked by the *Curculio*, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages.

Breda.—Fruit rather small, round; deep orange color; rich and high flavored. Tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens last of July.

Moorpark.—Fruit large size, round; deep orange or brownish red; flesh firm, rich and juicy; tree vigorous. Ripens early in August.

Peach.—Large size, roundish; skin yellow, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree a good grower and productive. August.

Russian.—Believed to be the hardiest of all the apricots. Remarkably free from disease, worms and insects. Fruit medium size and best quality. Ripens last of August.

NECTARINES.

Boston.—Large size, bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant; a free-stone variety. August.

Elruge.—Medium size; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; freestone. Sept.

Violet Hative.—(Early Violet.)—Large size, roundish; skin pale yellow with purplish red. September.

QUINCES.

✓ **Champion.**—Very large size; specimens having measured over one foot in circumference. Tree remarkably vigorous; bears when very young, trees transplanted only three years sometimes bearing over a peck of fruit. Quality the very best. Keeps until January, and will not bruise like the Orange when shipped. A valuable acquisition.

✓ **Orange (Apple.)**—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor; valuable for preserving or flavoring. The tree is of rather slender growth.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth.**—A seedling variety, raised from the Orange; superior in size to the parent, and is said to be equally good.

GRAPES.

Full directions for the pruning and culture of the grape will be found in our work on fruit growing—"Transplanting and After Culture."

Amber Queen.—A hybrid between a wild frost grape and the Black Hamburg; a strong grower, with thick and healthy foliage; bunch large and shouldered; berry large, slightly oblong, never drops from the stem. It ripens with the very earliest grapes, but can easily be kept until mid-winter.

✓ **Brighton.**—The position of this grape is now firmly established. In quality it is equal to, or better than Delaware or Catawba, with less pulp. It grows rapidly and is healthy, hardy and productive. It ripens with our earliest fine grapes. It is as beautiful as the Catawba, which it resembles in color, size and form of bunch and berry. It never drops from the stem. Should be in every garden.

✓ **Concord.**—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round; black, covered with bloom; skin rather tender; flesh sweet, juicy, buttery. Ripens ten days before the Isabella. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive, with large, healthy foliage, which resists mildew admirably. A very popular variety wherever grapes are grown.

Catawba.—Bunches and berries large; skin pale red; flesh juicy, sweet and highly aromatic; vine vigorous, hardy and productive, but uncertain except in favored locations.

Delaware.—Bunches rather small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, beautifully rose-colored; skin thin; flesh juicy, very sweet, but with a high vinous flavor; unsurpassed in quality. Vine rather a slow grower; bears manuring. The foliage is sometimes injured in the West and South. Difficult to propagate, and hence the vines are higher priced than most old varieties.

Empire State.—A seedling of Hartford Prolific, cross-fertilized with Clinton. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy and very productive; bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and sprightly. Its great productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, extreme hardiness and vigor, with its fine keeping qualities, make it in our opinion the most valuable white grape yet produced. Ripens with the Brighton, but keeps until mid-winter.

Hartford Prolific.—Bunches large, rather compact; berries large, round, black; skin thick; flesh sweet and moderately good. Ripens a few days before the Delaware. Vine very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive.

Iona.—Bunches large, shouldered, not compact; berries medium, round, pale red; flesh tender, with little pulp; flavor rich, vinous, excellent, unsurpassed. Ripens two weeks after Concord. A good keeper. Vine subject to mildew except in favorable locations.

Ives' Seedling.—A black grape, ranking with the Concord for vigor, hardiness and freedom from disease. It ripens a few days before the Concord, and is said to be valuable for wine.

Isabella.—Bunches large, shouldered; berries round oval, rather large, dark purple; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a fine aroma. Season of ripening late.

Jefferson.—Bunch large, compact, shouldered, often double shouldered, handsome; berry large; color light red; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich. The fruit maintains its character for a long time after it is gathered. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Cross between Concord and Iona. Ripens a little after Concord.

Lady Washington.—A cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Bunch large and beautiful; berry medium size; skin pale yellow, red in the sun; flesh soft, tender, sweet, and of a most excellent flavor. Ripens after Concord.

Moore's Early.—This very valuable black grape is a seedling of the Concord. The vine is fully as hardy and healthy as its parent, while the fruit is larger, more beautiful, and of better quality. Ripens from one to two weeks earlier than the Concord.

Martha.—Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin and tender; flesh very sweet, foxy. Vine healthy and hardy. Ripens with Concord.

Niagara.—The originators say: "This new white grape originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy; first fruiting in 1872; it has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the centre; ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington.—This large, showy grape was raised from seed of the Concord. Vine very hardy, healthy, very vigorous, with short jointed shoots; leaves large, thick, tough and downy; very productive. Bunches and berries of the largest size; color a golden yellow covered with a fine bloom; flesh juicy, good. Ripens after Concord.

Rogers' No. 1.—(Gœthe).—Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, oval, with a yellowish green color, tinged with red on one side; flesh juicy, with high, aromatic flavor. Esteemed very highly West and South.

Rogers' No. 4.—(Wilder.)—Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, black, skin thin but firm; flesh sweet, tender, good flavor; good keeper. Vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy, productive. Ripens nearly as early as Concord.

Rogers' No. 9.—(Lindley.)—Bunch medium, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, red or Catawba color; flesh tender, sweet, with high aromatic flavor; very healthy, vigorous and hardy. Ripens with the Delaware.

✓ **Rogers' No. 15.**—(Agawam.)—Bunch loose, shouldered, berries very large, red or amber color; skin thick, and good keeper; flesh tender, meaty, juicy, of a rich, aromatic flavor; strong, rank grower. Ripens about with Concord.

Salem.—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, Catawba color; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich aromatic flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy; ripens early when not overstocked—sometimes as early as Delaware or Hartford. Is a splendid keeper and of good quality.

Talman.—Bunch medium to large, compact, shouldered; berry large, black and adheres to the stem; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat purple, with slight foxy flavor. Vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens a week earlier than Hartford.

✓ **Vergennes.**—A chance seedling found growing in Vermont. It is extremely productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious. Ripens with Concord, but has superior keeping qualities. Vine very hardy; strong, rapid grower; leaf large, downy, and generally free from mildew. Its rich saccharine flesh, early ripening, late keeping, and other good qualities, recommend it as one of the most valuable grapes for general cultivation.

Worden.—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively, with very little of the foxy or native flavor. Vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy, healthy and a good bearer. Ripens a week earlier than Concord.

CURRENTS.

The introduction of the improved varieties, such as Queen and Fay's Prolific has given the currant a high rank as a profitable market fruit. A well kept plantation will yield 4,000 pounds of fruit to the acre. Quite a currant plantation can be had with a small expense, by planting the bushes in the orchard between the fruit trees.

Cherry.—Very large; dark red; acid, not very rich; bunch variable, from short to long; plant a coarse grower, with stout shoots and large dark green leaves.

Fay's Prolific.—A new red currant, claims to equal the Cherry currant in size, with a much longer bunch. The bush is said to be exceedingly productive, and it is regarded as a most promising variety.

La Versailles.—Similar to Cherry in size of berry, but the bunch is longer and more compact. It carries well, presenting a firm and fresh appearance after being transported a long distance. There are few small and inferior clusters to be thrown away.

Lee's Prolific.—A black currant imported from England. Of good size; fine quality.

Queen.—This new currant is a wonderfully productive variety. When in fruit the bush is a *marvel* to behold, loaded as it is, from top to bottom, with a mass of clear bright red fruit, covering the bush so completely that scarcely a leaf can be seen. Largest size and most excellent quality.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES.

We offer only a few of the most valuable American varieties, as they are not as subject to mildew as the foreign sorts.

Downing.—Large size, oval, greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots and heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun. Resists mildew admirably.

Houghton's Seedling.—Small to medium, roundish oval; pale red; sweet, tender, very good. Plants spreading, slender; very productive; one of the best.

Smith's Improved.—(Smith's Seedling.)—Fruit large; one of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, extremely productive, hardy and healthy.

BLACKBERRIES

Bangor.—Originated in Maine. Bush very hardy and productive; berry medium to large, stem short, has no hard core; flesh rich and good. Ripens with the earliest.

Downing's Dewberry.—The plant is hardy, healthy and productive. The fruit ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry; large size, soft, sweet, and luscious throughout. As the dewberry roots only from the tips and does not sprout or sucker like the blackberry, it is desirable for garden culture. It can be trained to a trellis, fence or stake like a grape vine.

Early Harvest.—The earliest ripening blackberry; medium size, symmetrical; deep, glossy black. Bush hardy and exceedingly prolific. Requires pretty close pruning and high culture.

Early Cluster.—A native of New Jersey; said to ripen between Early Harvest and Wilson; claimed to be hardy and productive.

Kittatinny.—Very large, slightly conical; deep shining black; moderately firm; sweet, rich and excellent; canes strong; very productive and hardy.

Snyder.—Medium size; one of the most productive varieties; perfectly hardy; strong grower; nearly thornless; delicious quality; desirable for home use or the market.

Stone's Hardy.—An upright, vigorous grower, stocky and very hardy. The berry is a glossy black, has no hard core, and is delicious in flavor. A week later than Snyder.

Wilson's Early.—Very large size, oblong, oval, black; quite firm; rich, sweet and good; ripens early and matures all its fruit rapidly. Bush tender and subject to disease.

Wilson Jr.—A seedling of Wilson's Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.

Wachusett Thornless.—Fruit medium to large, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant requires fair soil and good culture. The bearing canes have few or no thorns. Ripens with Kittatinny.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are divided into two classes: Red varieties and Black Caps. The former are reproduced by suckers and root cuttings; the latter from the tips. The Red varieties succeed on almost all kinds of soils, but do not do as well on heavy clay as on lighter ground; while the Black Caps do better on heavy than on sandy soil.

Alden (Ohio.)—This Black Cap variety is extensively grown in Western N. Y., under the name of Ohio. Owing to its great value as an evaporating fruit, its name, on the recommendation of the American Pomological Society, has been changed to Alden. The growers have found the bush to be hardy, vigorous and productive; berry of good size, bright black color and remarkably firm. When dried it retains its form perfectly.

Brandywine.—A bright scarlet berry, firm, carries well. Ripens after Rancocas.

Cuthbert.—(Queen of the Market.)—Plant a vigorous grower, attaining a height of five or six feet; very productive and perfectly hardy. Foliage luxuriant and tough, never burning. Berry of largest size, good quality, and carries well. Ripens late.

Doolittle's Improved Black Cap.—Productive and valuable for market purposes. Fruit large, hemispherical; black; rich, brisk, sub-acid flavor.

Gregg.—One of the largest Black Caps grown; quality rich and sweet. A perfect shipper. Bush hardy and wonderfully productive. Ripens rather late.

Golden Caroline.—Canes prolific, very strong, vigorous, usually branching. Fruit quite large; color deep orange yellow; flesh juicy, sweet, rich, best. Ripens immediately after Rancocas, and continues in use a long time. It is an acquisition worthy of a place in every garden. Too soft to ship but profitable for local markets.

Hansell.—Color, bright crimson, size, medium to large; texture very firm; quality, best. Season, extra early. Bush a moderate grower; suckers freely.

Herstine.—Large, roundish, conical; light crimson; moderately firm; parts from the core; rich and highly perfumed. Desirable for home use.

Highland Hardy.—Very early, hardy and productive. Fruit of medium size; quality not the best. A favorite in some places.

Mammoth Cluster.—The bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns; fruit large, black, with a rich purple tint or bloom.

Marlboro.—Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Rancocas.—The bush is very vigorous, throwing out numerous fruiting branches, giving it the appearance of a miniature tree; its productiveness cannot be excelled, and it has that most valuable quality in a market berry, of ripening its fruit in a short space of time. Two weeks from the first picking finds the crop gone. As a shipper it is perfect; in its season of ripening, it must be ranked with the earliest—ten days ahead of the Brandywine; the color is a bright red; size medium to large; quality best.

Reliance.—A seedling of Philadelphia, and superior to its parent in every respect. Hardy and productive. Fruit large, good, and carries well.

Souhegan.—A prodigious bearer, of most excellent quality, jet shiny black, and large size. The bush is as hardy as could be desired. It is the earliest Black Cap with which we are acquainted.

Turner.—The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of a fine red color. The bush is very hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter killed outright. Too soft to ship.

STRAWBERRIES.

It being about impossible to ship strawberries with safety by freight, with our other stock, we do not catalogue them nor offer them through our salesmen.

ASPARACUS.

Conover's Colossal.—Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It can be cut off one year sooner than other varieties.

Giant.—The well known popular sort.

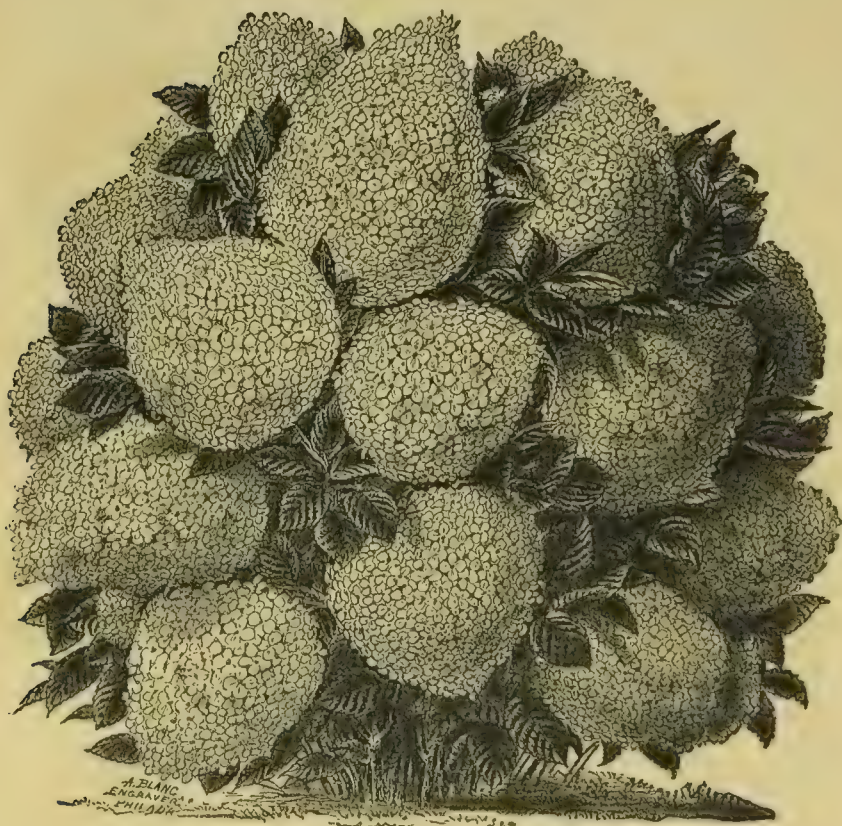
RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus.—This is, without doubt, the best variety in cultivation; stalk long and heavy, without being in the least stringy or tough, with a mild sub-acid flavor.



"THE ERIE BLACKBERRY."

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.



(HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.)

Our stock of ornamentals is the very best that can be produced. Everything which we send out in this department is strictly first class. We desire to call attention to the fact, however, that there are but few ornamentals which are handsome when delivered, even when propagated in the most approved manner, and selected with the greatest care; but it is no sign because any sort is not of beautiful form when delivered that it will not when planted grow to be of graceful shape; indeed, it is a characteristic of many lovely and charming kinds to be of irregular and scraggling growth while young. It is well to remember, then,

that no nurseryman can make some varieties grow in good shape in the nursery; they must be planted on the lawn, and given time to develop.

Our trade in the ornamental department is steadily growing, and we believe there is an increasing demand all over the country for this class of stock. People are realizing that the town lot, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when rendered beautiful and attractive by a judicious selection of ornamentals. And surely the expense is a trifle compared with the increased value of a place after it is so adorned. The chief expense is the first cost of the stock, and the property will increase in value each year as the stock develops in beauty and attractiveness.

UPRIGHT ORNAMENTAL TREES.

(Those varieties which do not retain their foliage during the winter.)

ALDER.—(*Alnus.*)—

The cut-leaved varieties of the alder are among the most excellent ornamental trees in cultivation.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF.—(*Laciniata Imperialis.*)—A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having beautiful, deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Unsurpassed for the lawn. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

ASH.—(*Fraxinus.*)—

This is a large family, but there are only a few varieties which we deem of especial merit.

EUROPEAN FLOWERING.—(*Ornus.*)—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, appearing only on the ends of the branches. Blooms early in June. Twenty to thirty feet high when fully grown.

GOLD BARKED.—(*Aurea.*)—Conspicuous at all times, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. Grows to a height of fifteen feet.

WILLOW-LEAVED.—(*Salicifolia.*)—A beautiful, symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Narrow, wavy leaves. Attains a height of about thirty feet.

BEECH.—(*Fagus.*)—

The varieties which we describe are truly elegant lawn trees, and of a magnificence, when they attain age, to be found in but few other sorts.

FERN-LEAVED.—(*Heterophylla.*)—Of elegant form, round and compact. Fern-like foliage, delicately cut. The tree has a wavy, graceful aspect, seldom seen in other sorts. When fully grown, twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.

PURPLE-LEAVED.—(*Purpurea.*)—A most elegant lawn tree, of striking appearance and especial merit. Early in the season the foliage is deep purple, later it changes to crimson, and again, in the fall, to a dull purplish green. Forty to fifty feet.

BIRCH.—(*Betula.*)—

Graceful, airy trees, suitable for the lawn. They are very hardy and thrive in all soils.

EUROPEAN WHITE.—(*Alba.*)—Silvery bark and slender branches. Fifteen to thirty feet high when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED.—(*Felis purpureis.*)—A vigorous grower. Foliage purple. Twenty to twenty-five feet high when fully grown.

CATALPA.—

The catalpas flower in July, when few varieties are in bloom, and are therefore desirable. The blossoms are large and quite fragrant. Large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves. Very effective, tropical looking lawn trees.

GOLDEN.—(*Aurea.*)—A dwarfish tree of rapid growth, with large heart-shaped leaves of golden yellow in the spring, changing to green later in the season. Makes a low bush, six to eight feet high.

SYRINGÆFOLIA.—A very showy tree, vigorous, irregular and spreading. Large heart-shaped leaves. White and purple flowers, borne in pyramidal clusters a foot long. Twenty-five to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

CHERRY.—(*Cerasus.*)—

Of the easiest culture, and very desirable because of their flowering so early in the season.

DWARF WHITE FLOWERING.—(*Humilis, flore pleno.*)—Blooms in May. Flowers double white. A pretty little tree. Ten to twelve feet in height when fully grown.

LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING.—(*Flore alba pleno.*)—A beautiful and attractive tree. Blooms in May, and the flowers are so numerous as to completely hide the branches from view. Blossoms white and very double. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

CHESTNUT.—(*Castanea.*)—

In some sections chestnut trees are planted for the value of the nuts, the latter bringing good prices in all the large cities. They also make handsome shade trees, and when in bloom are quite pretty.

AMERICAN SWEET.—(*Americana.*)—The well known native sort.

SPANISH.—(*Vesca.*)—Valuable for both ornament and fruit. A handsome lawn tree, producing larger fruit than the American. Makes a large tree.

DOGWOOD.—(*Cornus.*)—

The variety we catalogue is a very desirable ornamental tree.

WHITE FLOWERING, or AMERICAN WHITE.—(*Florida.*)—A native tree of distinct merit, although not planted very extensively. The flowers are white, very showy, and appear before the leaves. Foliage of grayish green color during the summer, turning to a deep red in the autumn. The tree is of fine form. Fifteen to twenty-five feet high when fully grown.

ELM.—(*Ulmus.*)—

For street and park planting there is no finer tree than the noble American elm of our own forests. There are also other varieties of great value for the lawn.

AMERICAN WHITE or WEEPING.—The well known native sort.

ENGLISH.—(*Campestris.*)—Smaller leaves and darker colored bark than the American. The branches project from the trunk nearly at right angles. Forty to fifty feet when it has attained full size.

ENGLISH CORK-BARKED.—(*Suberosa*.)—Peculiar leaves, rough on both sides. Young wood very corky. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED.—(*Stricta purpurea*.)—A unique variety, with erect branches and purple leaves. Fifteen to twenty-five feet when fully grown.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—(*Æsculus*.)—

Horse Chestnuts are very desirable trees for the lawn, park or street. They are of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and produce fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

RED FLOWERING.—(*Rubicunda*.)—Forms a round, compact head. Red flowers; very showy. The leaves are darker than the White Flowering. Blooms late in May, just after the White Flowering. A slow grower. Makes a tree twenty to twenty-five feet in height.

WHITE FLOWERING.—(*Hippocastanum*.)—Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy, and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD.—(*Cercis*.)

The Judas tree deserves to be classed among the most beautiful ornamental trees.

AMERICAN.—(*Canadensis*.)—Delicate pink flowers. Blossoms before the foliage appears. Leaves perfectly heart-shaped. A pretty tree for the lawn. Makes a very small tree.

JAPAN.—(*Japonica*.)—Deep green, heart-shaped leaves. Rich, very pink flowers, quite large. Blooms in early spring. Makes but a small tree.

LABURNUM.—(*Cytisus*.)—

The peculiar, chain-like blossoms of the laburnum are highly prized where a showy effect is desired.

COMMON, or GOLDEN CHAIN.—A charming variety for the lawn. Smooth, shining foliage, and long, drooping racemes of golden flowers. Blooms in June. Worthy of a place in every collection. Ten to fifteen feet when fully grown.

SCOTCH, or ALPINE.—(*Alpina*.)—From the Alps. Foliage larger than the Golden Chain, but the flowers are similar. Blooms in July. Twenty to thirty feet at full size.

LARCH.—(*Larix*.)—

EUROPEAN.—(*Europæa*.)—A rapid growing, pyramidal tree. Small drooping branches. Makes a large tree.

LINDEN, or LIME.—(*Tilia*.)

The lindens are beautiful trees, and should be planted more extensively than they are.

In addition to other good qualities, their flowers are fragrant. They bloom in June.

AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD.—(*Americana*.)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves. Fragrant flowers. Forty to sixty feet.

EUROPEAN.—(*Europæa*.)—Forms a fine, pyramidal tree. The flowers are fragrant, and the foliage large. Thirty to fifty feet.

WHITE, or SILVER LEAVED.—(Argentea.)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree. Large leaves, whitish on the under side, having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best. Twenty to twenty five feet when fully grown.

MAGNOLIA.—

The magnolia is indeed "a thing of beauty," but it is so exceedingly difficult to transplant with safety that we cannot advise our patrons to order them expecting to meet with entire success.

ACUMINATA.—(Cucumber.)—A stately, pyramidal growing, native tree. Leaves six to nine inches long, bluish green. Yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. The green fruit resembles the cucumber. Fifty to sixty feet.

CONSPICUA.—(Chinese White.)—A variety of great beauty. The flowers are large, pure white, and appear before the leaves. Shrub-like in growth when young, but attains the size of a tree in time.

GLAUCA.—A dwarfish, evergreen, native variety, attaining a size of from three to ten feet. The foliage is dark green, very glossy, and the flowers are pure white and of exquisite fragrance. Blooms in June and at intervals during the summer. Very hardy. The easiest to transplant of any variety.

SOULANGEANA.—(Soulange's.)—Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, very effective. Foliage large, glossy and massive. Blooms later than the Conspicua, which in habit it resembles.

SPECIOSA.—(Showy Flowering.)—Everything considered, this is perhaps the best variety, as it is the hardiest, and remains in bloom for a long period. In growth and foliage it closely resembles the Soulangeana, but the flowers are smaller and lighter colored.

MAPLE.—(Acer.)—

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH-LEAVED.—(Negundo Fraxinifolium.)—A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Very hardy.

✓ NORWAY.—(Platanoides.)—Large compact habit and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE.—(Purpurea.)—A strong, robust grower. Leaves deep green on the upper side and purplish red underneath, making it very effective when planted with other sorts. Full sized trees about twenty feet high.

SYCAMORE.—European.—(Pseudo-plantanus.)—A handsome tree of upright growth, large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. Twenty-five to thirty feet.

SCARLET, RED, or RED-BUD.—(Rubrum.)—Produces small deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to brilliant scarlet. Thirty to forty feet.

SUGAR, or ROCK.—(Saccharinum.)—The well known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE.—(*Dasyarpum*.)—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a very large tree.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED.—(*Wierii Laciniatum*.)—A beautiful and remarkable tree, that needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning, and may be easily adapted to small places.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—(*Sorbus*.)

These are highly ornamental trees, particularly when covered with their bright scarlet berries.

AMERICAN.—(*Americana*.)—Of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and having larger berries of a lighter color. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries, which remain through the winter.

EUROPEAN.—(*Aucuparia*.)—A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters and remain throughout the fall and winter months. Twenty to thirty-five feet.

OAK-LEAVED.—(*Quercifolia*.)—One of the finest lawn trees, and very showy whether in bloom or berry. It forms a compact, pyramidal head. The leaves are bright green above and downy beneath. The blossom is white, forming in early spring. The berries appear after the bloom, and remain during the winter. Very hardy. We regard it as one of our very best ornamental trees. Twenty to twenty-five feet.

MULBERRY.—(*Morus*.)—

These are broad, low branching, large leaved, fruit-bearing ornamental trees, the demand for which is steadily increasing. They make large sized trees.

DOWNING.—(*Multicaulis*.)—A very pretty lawn tree, bearing fruit of good quality. Remains in fruit for about three months.

"I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—Henry Ward Beecher.

NEW AMERICAN.—A new variety said to be superior to the Downing.

RUSSIAN.—An extremely hardy, rapid growing tree from Russia. The foliage is abundant and attractive; said to be very desirable for silk worms. The timber is also valuable. Makes a large tree.

OAK.—(*Quercus*.)—

Where extreme hardiness and large size are wanted, the oak is desirable.

AMERICAN WHITE.—(*Alba*.)—The best known native sort. Makes an immense tree, with long spreading branches. Absolutely hardy.

SCARLET.—(*Coccinea*.)—A native species. Foliage changes in autumn to a bright scarlet.

PEACH.—(*Persica*.)

The varieties we describe are truly superb when in bloom, and where something distinct and attractive is desired they will give satisfaction. They are easy to grow, and attain a height of eight to ten feet.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING.—(*Flore rosea pleno.*)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. A pretty tree. Blooms in May.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING.—(*Flore alba pleno.*)—Exceedingly ornamental. Flowers double, and pure white. A very attractive tree. Blooms in May.

POPLAR.—(*Populus.*)—

Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

✓ **GREEN-LEAVED, or CAROLINA.**—(*Monilifera.*)—Of compact habit. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore, and for our larger cities where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY.—(*Fastigiata.*)—From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE.—(*Alba.*)—Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Wonderfully rapid growth; wide spreading habit. Grows in any soil, but does best in a damp situation. Has a bad habit of throwing up suckers from the roots. Forty feet.

SALISBURIA.—

MAIDEN-HAIR, or GINKO TREE.—(*Adiantifolia.*)—One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall upright grower.

THORN, or ENGLISH HAWTHORN.—(*Crategus.*)—

The thorns are dense, low growing trees, and the varieties which we describe are exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. They also stand pruning well, and may be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. They are well adapted to small enclosures, are entirely hardy, and will thrive in all soils.

✓ **DOUBLE PINK.**—(*Rosea flore pleno.*)—A pretty tree at all times, but gorgeous in June when it is covered with double pink blossoms.

✓ **DOUBLE WHITE.**—(*Alba flore pleno.*)—A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Small double white flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a pleasing contrast when planted with the pink and scarlet.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET.—(*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii.*)—Superior to any other variety, and an elegant tree or shrub. The flowers are large, very double, borne in clusters, a rich crimson color, beautiful to behold. Blooms in June. A good grower and thoroughly hardy.

✓ **TULIP TREE.**—(*Liriodendron.*)—

TULIPIFERA.—(*White Wood, erroneously Yellow Poplar.*)—A very large native tree. Pyramidal habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves. Tulip-like flowers. Difficult to transplant. Grows to a height of about fifty feet.

WALNUT.—(*Juglans.*)—

The walnuts are more suitable for large grounds and parks than for small enclosures. The nuts are valuable. They grow to a large size.

BUTTERNUT.—(*Cinerea.*)—A familiar native sort, bearing a rough oblong nut, highly prized.

BLACK.—(*Nigra*.)—A native species of large size and majestic form. Beautiful foliage. Deeply furrowed bark. The nut is round and very palatable.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT.—(*Regia*.)—A handsome tree, larger than the butternut. Bears a very fine flavored round nut.

WILLOW.—(*Salix*.)—

ROSEMARY LEAVED.—(*Rosmarinifolia*.)—Budded about five feet from the ground, this makes one of the most unique and ornamental of trees. The branches are feathery, the leaves silvery, and the form very round and compact. It can be transplanted in any soil with perfect safety, and will endure most any climate. We recommend it as worthy of a prominent position in every group. Never grows higher than ten feet.

WEEPING ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The superior grace and elegance of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. In our list will be found all of the kinds which we deem particularly attractive. Customers will, however, be saved from disappointment if they will realize that it is impossible to deliver them from the nursery with the form and shape which they will attain with age. It can no more be done than fruit trees could be delivered with the fruit on.

ASH.—(*Fraxinus*.)—

GOLDEN-BARKED WEEPING.—(*Aurea pendula*.)—During the winter the bark is as yellow as gold, making a striking effect. When fully developed, it is about eight feet in height.

BEECH.—(*Fagus*.)—

WEEPING.—(*Pendula*.)—Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, but quite ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves. Grows to a height of thirty feet.

BIRCH.—(*Betula*.)—

✓ **CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.**—(*Pendula laciniata*.)—This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban and Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Makes a large tree. Of but little beauty when delivered from the nursery, but it develops into a thing of beauty.

YOUNG'S WEEPING.—(*Pendula Youngii.*)—Grafted on stems five or six feet high, the fine thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a novel and picturesque tree for the lawn. Requires but very little space.

CHERRY.—(*Cerasus.*)—

EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING.—(*Acida var. semperflorens pendula.*)—Bears fruit and flowers all summer. Makes a pretty little tree.

JAPAN WEEPING.—(*Japonica rosea pendula.*)—Very pretty rose-colored flowers. Slender branches, which droop gracefully to the ground. Undoubtedly one of the most desirable weeping trees in our list. Suitable for small grounds.

ELM.—(*Ulmus.*)—

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING.—(*Camperdown pendula.*)—Beyond question one of the most satisfactory weeping trees in cultivation. The growth is rapid, the foliage is luxuriant; it forms a fine shaped head, and is very hardy. Makes a small tree.

LINDEN, or LIME.—(*Tilia.*)—

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING.—(*Alba pendula.*)—Slender, drooping branches, and large foliage. One of the finest lindens, and a good variety for a large lawn.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—(*Sorbus.*)—

WEEPING.—(*Pendula.*)—One of the best known and most popular weeping trees. It is of easy culture, great hardiness, and thrives in all soils. Its straggling branches, twisting and turning in every direction, with no training whatever, make a most picturesque and novel sight. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries. It is budded on stems about five feet high, and will not increase much in height.

POPLAR.—(*Populus.*)—

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING.—(*Grandidentata pendula.*)—Grafted about five feet high on standard stock. The branches are so long and slender as to resemble coarse cords. Droops to the ground. Large, dark leaves, deeply notched. A good variety for small grounds.

WILLOW.—(*Salix.*)—

KILMARNOCK.—(*Caprea pendula.*)—The best known and most universally planted of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form, and unique appearance render it a general favorite. It is budded on Cromwell stock, about five feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head in a very few years, without pruning or training. It does not grow in height, but the branches droop gracefully to the ground. It occupies very little space, and will thrive near larger trees, and is, therefore, invaluable for small enclosures. It is also well adapted for cemetery lots.

NEW AMERICAN.—(*Americana pendula.*)—Grafted about five feet high. An interesting variety, with delicate leaves and slender branches. Quite graceful and ornamental. Never grows large.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are exceedingly difficult to transplant, and they should *never* be set in the fall. Even when planted in the spring, and under the most favorable circumstances, a large percentage are liable to fail. In the hands of amateurs, failure is almost certain in all cases. For this reason, we do not like to sell evergreens, yet we can supply the varieties described below, when desired. We cannot furnish sorts not named in this catalogue.

ARBOR VITÆ.—(Thuja)—

✓ AMERICAN.—(Occidentalis.)—A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN.—(Hoveyi.)—A seedling from the American. Yellowish green foliage. Quite dwarfish.

SIBERIAN.—(Siberica.)—The hardiest variety. Good for hedges or screens, and the best for single specimens on the lawn.

TOM THUMB.—A very pretty dwarf variety of the American. Valuable for small enclosures or low hedges. Compact growth.

CYPRESS.—(Cypressus.)—

LAWSON'S.—(Lawsoniana.)—Makes a large tree, with drooping branches and dark green foliage.

JUNIPER.—(Juniperus.)—

IRISH.—(Hibernica.)—A small tree or shrub, of conical shape, very erect and dense. Desirable for cemeteries.

PINE.—(Pinus.)—

AUSTRIAN, or BLACK.—(Austriaca.)—A robust growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large, spreading tree.

SILVER FIR.—(Picea.)—

AMERICAN, or BALSAM.—(Balsamea.)—A symmetrical tree, of conical form. A rapid, erect grower. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

SPRUCE.—(Abies.)—

HEMLOCK.—(Canadensis.)—Delicate, dark colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for the lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

NORWAY.—(Excelsa.)—Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges.

COLORADO BLUE.—(Pungens.)—New and valuable. Rich blue or sage color foliage. Conical shape. Good grower. Hardy.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY.—(*Mahonia*.)—

HOLLY-LEAVED.—(*Aquifolia*.)—Bright yellow flowers in May. Bluish berries during the fall. Handsome foliage. Medium size.

BOX.—(*Boxus*.)—

DWARF.—(*Suffruticosa*.)—The well known sort used for borders.

RHODODENDRON.—

Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation, and a peaty soil, free from lime. They do the best near the sea shore. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red and purple. We can supply varieties of either color.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

We might extend our list of ornamental shrubs almost indefinitely, but as we desire to send out only the best of each class, we are necessarily confined to the following varieties. Our patrons being largely those who have but small yards or lawns, our assortment is made up chiefly with a view of presenting those kinds which are the best adapted for their purpose, including everything of real merit. And while our list is designed particularly for those who have small places, yet we feel confident that it embraces all the desirable kinds for the most extensive grounds. While we aim to give the merits of each one due attention, we do not intend to exaggerate in describing a single variety. We are positive that no one will meet with disappointment in selecting from our descriptions. We repeat, however, what we have written about our other ornamentals, that it is simply impossible for us (or any firm), to deliver nice, symmetrical, clean looking stock of each sort which we describe. Some of the very finest varieties are exceedingly ungainly when sent from the nursery, and customers must understand if one kind looks better than another when delivered, that it is not because we did not take as much pains with it in the nursery, but because nature made one an ugly and the other a handsome grower.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON.—(*Hibiscus*.)—

The altheas have a well deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

DOUBLE PURPLE.—(*Pupurera fl. pleno*.)—

DOUBLE RED.—(*Rubra fl. pleno*.)—

DOUBLE PINK AND WHITE, VARIEGATED.—(*Variegatus fl. pleno.*)—

The above are distinguished only by the color of the blossom, the habit and foliage being the same in each variety. Both have pretty variegated flowers.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—(*Fl. pleno fol. Variegata.*)—Distinctly variegated leaves, white and green. Blossoms so late that in some sections the buds are killed by the frost.

ALMOND.—(*Amygdalus.*)—

The varieties which we name are hardy, charming shrubs, entirely covered in May with finely formed flowers. They attain a size of from three to four feet.

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING.—(*Japonica rosea fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING.—(*Japonica fl. alba pleno.*)—A pretty sort of small size, producing beautiful white flowers in May.

BERBERRY.—(*Berberis.*)

PURPLE LEAVED.—(*Purpurea.*)—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking. Attains a size of from three to five feet, and is an interesting little shrub.

CALYCANTHUS, or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB.—(*Florida.*)

Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

CURRENT.—(*Ribes.*)—

The flowering Currants are well known shrubs, and their hardiness, healthiness, and early season of blooming are desirable qualities. They attain a size of from four to six feet.

YELLOW FLOWERING.—(*Aureum.*)—Bright foliage. Small yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

CRIMSON FLOWERING.—(*Sanguineum.*)—Small deep red flowers, blooming in early spring very abundantly.

DOGWOOD.—(*Cornus.*)—

The varieties which we describe are distinct and valuable.

RED SIBERIAN.—(*Siberica foliis alba-marginatis.*)—A remarkable shrub, of distinct merits. During the winter the bark is of a bright red color. The foliage is beautifully silver-margined. Grows to a height of from five to seven feet.

VARIEGATED CORNUS, or VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY.—(*Mascula variegata.*)—A unique variety which is destined to become popular. The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

DAPHNE.—

COMMON.—(*Mezereum.*)—Desirable because of blossoming in April, before any other shrub. Pink flowers, borne in clusters. Small erect branches. Very hardy. Dwarfish habit.

DEUTZIA.—

The deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and very fine habit. All things considered, they have but few equals for the lawn.

- ✓ **DOUBLE-WHITE FLOWERING.**—(*Candidissima*.)—One of the best. The flowers are snow white, of exquisite beauty, and valuable for bouquets. Blooms in June. About five to six feet high when fully grown.
- ✓ **DOUBLE-FLOWERING.**—(*Crenata*.)—Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Grows to a height of only about two feet.
- ✓ **SLENDER-BRANCHED.**—(*Gracilis*.)—A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

EXOCHORDA.—

GRANDIFLORA.—One of nature's choicest productions. The broad, oval leaves, set on its numerous slender branches, and the rare beauty of its bell shaped, waxen, pure white flowers, which are borne in great profusion in May and June, combine to render it unsurpassed for a specimen shrub. About six feet high when fully grown.

ELDER.—(*Sambucus*.)

Hardy, easily grown shrubs, and the new varieties are decidedly picturesque. They grow to be from four to six feet high.

- ✓ **GOLDEN.**—(*Aurea*.)—From Holland. New and rare. When they first appear, the leaves are bright green, but if planted where they will have plenty of sun, they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.
- VARIEGATED-LEAVED.**—(*Variegata*.)—A rapid growing shrub, with foliage edged with yellow. Small white blossom. Blooms in June. Very beautiful.

FORSYTHIA.—

Although not extensively planted, the forsythias are worthy of attention. They make shrubs of about six to eight feet in height. Very beautiful.

- VIRIDISSIMA.**—An elegant, hardy shrub, from Japan. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blooms in May, before the leaves appear.
- WEeping.**—(*Suspensa*.)—A new variety from Japan, with long drooping branches, and large yellow flowers. Blooms in April. Its peculiar weeping habit renders it especially attractive.

FRINGE.—(*Chionanthus*.)

The fringes are among the most popular and satisfactory large growing shrubs. They are very hardy, do well in most any soil, and when in bloom they call forth universal admiration.

- ✓ **PURPLE.**—(*Rhuscotinus*.)—Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree and Smoke Plant. Decidedly ornamental. Covered during mid-summer with loose panicles of curious hair or fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.
- ✓ **WHITE.**—(*Virginica*.)—A superb shrub, attaining a size when fully grown of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June. Should be in every collection.

HONEYSUCKLE-UPRIGHT.—(*Lonicera*.)—

This species of shrubs attains a height of from four to six feet, and has many admirers.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT.—(*Fragrantissima*.)—A most desirable variety, with dark, almost evergreen foliage. Small, very fragrant flowers. Blooms in May, before the leaves form. A valuable shrub.

RED TARTARIAN.—(*Tartarica rubra*.)—A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright pink flowers.

WHITE TARTARIAN.—(*Tartarica alba*.)—Like the preceding, except the flowers are a dull white color.

HYDRANGEA.—

The addition of the *Paniculata Grandiflora* has given the hydrangea a high rank. Others of the new sorts are exceedingly beautiful and showy shrubs, but as they are not entirely hardy we cannot recommend them as highly as we can the *Paniculata Grandiflora*. The latter variety has our unqualified endorsement.

OTAKSA.—Foliage a deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion during July. A very free bloomer. Should be planted in tubs and stored in the cellar through the winter, and placed beneath trees, or in some shady situation, during the summer.

✓ **PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.**—Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses, often more than a foot long, and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues in bloom for several weeks. Wherever known it is conceded to be one of the finest flowering shrubs cultivated. It is equally valuable for planting singly or massing in beds. We heartily commend it to all lovers of the beautiful. It will give great satisfaction. Occupies but little space. Attains a height of from three to five feet. Should be headed in every spring.

THOMAS HOGG.—May be planted in the open ground if slightly protected during the winter. It blossoms from July until September. The flower is pure white. A free bloomer.

✓ **JAPAN QUINCE.**—

JAPAN QUINCE.—(*Cydonia Japonica*.)—One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in the early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

LILAC.—(*Syringa*.)—

Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy, free-blooming shrubs, and if the *Chionanthus-leaved* is included in the collection, the season of blooming extends over quite a period.

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED.—(*Josikaea*.)—Grows in tree form. Fine foliage. Purple flowers. Blooms in June, later than any other sort.

✓ **LARGE FLOWERED WHITE.**—(Var. *alba grandiflora*.)—The best white.

✓ **PURPLE-COMMON.**—(*Vulgaris*.)—The old family sort.

PLUM.—(*Prunus*.)—

With the addition of *Prunus Pissardii*, the flowering plums are entitled to lavish praise as highly attractive and desirable shrubs.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING.—(*Prunus triloba*.)—From China. A very pretty little shrub. hardy and desirable. The flowers are upwards of an inch in diameter, semi-double, of a delicate pink color, appearing in May, and completely covering the branches.

PURPLE-LEAVED.—(*Prunus Pissardii*.)—A splendid novelty, from Persia. It is a perfectly hardy, small sized tree, or shrub, of elegant appearance. The bark is black, and the leaves a rich purple, gorgeous to behold, retaining their bright color through the entire season. The ends of the growing shoots are brilliant red. It is said to produce fair fruit. There is no more striking shrub in the entire collection.

PRIVET.—(*Ligustrum*.)—

Used chiefly for hedging, but the varieties we describe deserve prominent position in the lawn as highly ornamental shrubs.

CALIFORNIA.—(*Ovalifolium*.)—Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. When planted singly it forms a very compact, dense upright shrub, of medium size. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter making it nearly evergreen.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED.—(*Ovalifolium aureum*.)—The foliage is distinctly bordered with golden yellow, giving the entire shrub an appearance of brilliancy seldom seen in other shrubs. Of great value for the lawn or hedge. Makes a medium sized shrub.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—(*Euonymus*.)—Also called Spindle Tree. A very showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its bright red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until mid-winter. Grows to be from six to eight feet high.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE.—(*Philadelphus*.)—

Well known, and formerly in great demand. The golden leaved should be in every collection.

GARLAND.—(*Coronaria*.)—A well known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

GOLDEN-LEAVED.—(*Foliis aureis*.)—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

SPIREA.—

The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods, one may have flowers all summer by planting the entire list. They are all of low growth, and require but a small space.

AUREA.—A striking variety of decided beauty. The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, giving it a picturesque appearance, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with a small double white flower.

PRUNIFOLIA.—This sort deserves great praise. It begins to bloom in May, and the branches are covered for several weeks with its pure white daisy-like flowers. Very hardy. From Japan. Of dwarfish habit. One of the very best.

REEVESI.—Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.

CALLOSA.—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

SNOWBALL.—(*Viburnum*).—

✓ COMMON SNOWBALL.—(*Sterilis*).—A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

NEW JAPAN.—(*Viburnum plicatum*).—Of recent introduction. Said to be much more valuable than the common variety. Never grows large.

SUMACH.—(*Rhus*).—

The sumach will flourish in even dry barren soils, if nursery grown stock is used, and the irregular growth, deeply colored fruit, and highly ornamental foliage render them picturesque shrubs during the autumn months. They attain a height of six to eight feet.

COMMON.—(*Glabra*).—A native shrub, of scraggly growth. The fruit, or flower, is of a deep red color, and forms in clusters. Leaves large, green, turning to a lively red in the fall.

CUT-LEAVED.—(*Glabra laciniata*).—Very showy and striking. Deeply cut foliage. Resembles a tree fern. Leaves dark green above, light underneath, changing to a gorgeous red in autumn.

TAMARIX.—

AFRICAN.—(*Africana*).—Of great value for planting by the seaside, where scarcely any other variety of flowering shrub or plant will grow. It may be depended upon to thrive in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habit is upright, and it forms a pretty shrub, of medium size.

WIEGELIA.—(*Diervilla*).—

The *wiegelia*s are every way desirable. They are easily grown, hardy, and profuse bloomers. The varieties we offer make small shrubs.

WHITE-FLOWERED.—(*Candida*).—A new and valuable acquisition. The flowers are of the purest white, blooming in June, and remaining in bloom all summer. It is hardy, and an erect and vigorous grower.

HORTENSIS NIVEA.—A profuse bloomer. Pure white flowers, appearing in June, and remaining in bloom for a long time. Large foliage. Dwarfish, spreading habit. Attains a height of three to four feet.

✓ ROSEA.—The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

✓ VARIEGATED-LEAVED.—(*Foliis variegatis*).—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers, blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

VAN HOUTTEL.—New, rare and valuable. Pure white flowers, in clusters of about one inch in diameter. Blooms in June. From France.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

AMPELOPSIS.—

AMERICAN IVY, or VIRGINIA CREEPER.—(*Quinquefolia*.)—Also called Woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

VEITCHII.—(Veitch's Ampelopsis).—Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a crimson-scarlet in autumn.

CLIMBING BURNING BUSH.—(*Euonymus radicans*.)—An evergreen climber of exquisite beauty and great hardiness. It clings closely to stone, brick or wood.

✓ ARISLOTOCHIA, or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.—

SYPHO.—A rapid growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE.—(*Lonicera*.)—

CHINESE TWINING.—(*Japonica*.)—A well known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN.—(*Halliana*.)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT.—(*Belgica*.)—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET.—(*Sempervirens*.)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY.—(*Hedera*.)—

The evergreen ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

ENGLISH.—(*Helix*.)—A well known old and popular sort.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED.—(*Fol. variegata*.)—With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

TRUMPET VINE.—(*Bignonia radicans*.)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.—(*Glycine*.)—

✓ **CHINESE PURPLE.**—(*Chinensis purpurea*.)—One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

✓ **CHINESE WHITE.**—(*Chinensis alba*.)—Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and Sept.

DOUBLE PURPLE.—(*Purpurea fl. pl.*)—A magnificent new variety, with perfectly double, purple blossoms, borne in very long clusters. Blooms in June and September. Very hardy. Introduced from Japan by Dr. Parkman, the historian.

CLEMATIS.

Although of recent introduction, the finer varieties of clematis are to-day pre-eminently the most showy and effective of all the hardy flowering climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. Nothing can excel the surpassing beauty of the many colors of the several varieties. They are peculiarly adapted for covering pillars, trellises, walls, fences, rocks, etc., their exceedingly rapid growth (making from ten to twelve feet of vine in a single season), rendering them especially valuable for hiding from view any unsightly object. They are equally efficient when used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally. All of the varieties offered by us are entirely hardy, most of them are lavish bloomers, and the majority blossom the first season after transplanting. We deliver only a small root.

We arrange the varieties into three classes: First, those that flower during the summer and autumn from shoots of the same year's growth; second, those that flower during the spring and early summer, on last year's wood; third, the double flowering sorts.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMERS.

Alexandra.—Flowers large; color a pale reddish violet; a free grower and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Flammula.—(European sweet.)—Flowers small, white, very fragrant. The foliage is deep green and hangs on very late. Good bloomer.

Glorie de St. Julien.—Flowers abundant, very large; white when full blown, pale gray when partially opened. June to October.

Henryi.—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie.—Produces flowers profusely, which are of large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni.—This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Lanuginosa Candida.—A good bloomer, having single flowers six inches in diameter; of a grayish white turning to pure white. June to October.

Lawsoniana.—A continuous bloomer; flowers often nine inches in diameter, opening a rich, glistening rosy purple, gradually changing to a mauve purple. June to October.

Lord Neville.—Flowers large; color rich dark plum; stamens light, with dark anthers; edges of sepals finely crimped.

Modesta.—A free-growing and free-blooming sort, with flowers of fine form and of a bright blue color. July to October.

Peter Henderson.—The originator says: "A new American seedling clematis. It is a strong, rampant grower, we think fully three times stronger than the Jackmanni, and is very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety, both on the old year's growth and also on the wood of the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and very attractive; the size of the flower is larger than any variety we ever saw, very many flowers running from five to seven inches in diameter, and as large as eighteen inches in circumference. Peter Henderson, after whom the plant is named, says: 'It is the largest and most attractive flower I have ever seen a clematis have.'"

Princess of Wales.—A deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface. An exceedingly fine clematis.

Prince of Wales.—A very profuse flowering variety; flowers a deep purple, with a red bar in the centre of each flower leaf. First rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.

Rubella.—Has the same continuous flowering habit as Jackmanni; flowers seven inches in diameter, commonly six-sepaled; color a deep velvety claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance. June to October.

Star of India.—A very showy, free flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey red bars in the centre of each flower leaf. A variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella Rubra Grandiflora.—Should be in every collection. A fine bloomer. Flowers large, handsome and of a rich claret red color. July to October.

SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER BLOOMERS.

Aurellana.—A valuable hybrid variety; flowers large and of a lively porcelain blue color, produced in great profusion. June to October.

Coccinea.—(Scarlet clematis.)—Flowers small, scarlet, quite unlike that of any other clematis. Blooms in July.

Crispa.—Small, bell-shaped flowers, of a delicate purplish lavender color, very fragrant.

Fair Rosamond.—Free-growing and handsome. The flower is six inches across and consists of eight sepals; color white with a bluish cast, having a wine red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant and are abundant through June and first of July.

The Queen.—A new variety, having a free habit and remarkably handsome foliage and flowers of a delicate lavender color.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Duchess of Edinburgh.—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Excelsior.—Flowers six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar. It is a first class variety.

Lucie Lemoine.—Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Very showy. Blooms only in spring.

ROSES.

Nothing that we can say can add to the popularity of this most beautiful of all flowers. Those who appreciate the beauties of nature, prize roses above all things else in the ornamental line. While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of them in their season, yet very many fail; and the failure to succeed is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at very low prices. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the results show that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they give perfect satisfaction. If the amount of bloom is not as great as is desired, all that is necessary is to apply the pruning knife a little more freely the following spring, and this will insure an abundant growth of new wood, and it is the new wood that yields the bloom. We wish purchasers to bear in mind, however, that different varieties have different habits of growth; some grow tall and rampant, others grow low and bushy, while some make a scraggling and irregular growth; therefore, if more than one kind is ordered, there will probably be a difference in the size of the bushes when they are delivered.

While our list might be made much longer, we think it includes about all the desirable varieties. Roses are divided into four general classes,—Hardy, Tender, Climbing and Moss. Those classed as Hardy include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants, those which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn; Austrian, those varieties of yellow roses which bloom but once in a season; and all other kinds which will live out of doors without protection through the winter. These are all suited for the garden, and thrive the best in the open air. None of them require winter protection. Those in the Tender class include Teas, Hybrid Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all of those sorts which are suited for either the open ground or house culture

not named among the Hardy class. They are all tender and must be removed to the house during the winter, although the Hybrid Teas can be left in the ground if they are protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs, or something of that kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and if planted in good soil most of the varieties will bloom continually. The Climbing roses are all hardy and should be planted out of doors. They bloom profusely in June, and some varieties show an occasional blossom during the summer and fall. They are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc. All of the Moss roses are extremely hardy; most of them are very fragrant; they are excellent June bloomers, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the "mossy" covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other rose.

The Hardy sorts we designate by an H; the Tender varieties by a T; the Climbers by a C; and the Mosses by an M.

Agrippina.—(T.)—Dark crimson; good shape; fragrant; constant bloomer.

Alfred Colomb.—(H.)—Intense carmine crimson; large; fine form; extremely fragrant; profuse autumn bloomer; free grower; in all respects a fine rose.

Ætna.—(M.)—Bright crimson, shaded with purple; very mossy; delightful fragrance very large; full form; one of the best.

Anna de Diesbach.—(H.)—Rosy carmine; large; very fragrant; good autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; one of the very best.

Abel Grand.—(H.)—Silvery rose; large; full; fragrant; blooms well in the autumn; free grower.

Anna Maria.—(C.)—Pink; blooms in clusters; good climber; strong grower; extremely hardy.

Baltimore Belle.—(C.)—White, with blush centre; full and double; blooms in clusters; slightly fragrant; rapid grower; one of the hardiest and best climbers.

Baron Prevost.—(H.)—Brilliant rose; large and full; extremely fragrant; free autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; one of the best old sorts.

Bon Silene.—(T.)—Purplish carmine; unusually fragrant; constant bloomer; good.

Baroness Rothschild.—(H.)—Light pink; fine form; large; a good autumn bloomer; a famous sort.

Blanche Robert.—(M.)—White; elegant form; great bloomer; strong grower; extra hardy; new, and gives promise of becoming immensely popular.

Cornelia Cook.—(T.)—White, with lemon centre; large; fragrant; constant bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal.—(H.)—Flesh color; large; full; very fragrant; vigorous grower.

Climbing Jules Margottin.—(C.)—Light carmine; fine buds; free bloomer; fragrant; new.

Climbing Victor Verdier.—(C.)—Brilliant carmine; very fragrant; vigorous; hardy.

Countess of Oxford.—(H.)—Carmine; large and full; fine buds; blooms freely in the autumn.

- Common Moss.**—(M.)—Pale rose; beautiful buds; superior fragrance; very hardy.
- Crested Moss.**—(M.)—Clear rose; beautifully crested buds; highly scented; extra fine
- Coquette des Blanches.**—(H.)—White, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; a continuous bloomer; one of the best.
- Coquette des Alps.**—(H.)—White; blooms in clusters; fragrant; constant bloomer.
- Countess Murinais.**—(M.)—Pure white; beautifully mossed; free grower; hardy.
- Charles Magottin.**—(H.)—Rosy carmine; well formed; fragrant.
- Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella.**—(T.)—Deep yellow centre, with sulphur edges; sweetly perfumed; a fine rose, but difficult to grow.
- Captain Christy.**—(T.)—Flesh color; fine when perfect, but flowers often ill-shaped.
- Devoniensis.**—(T.)—White, with blush centre; fine form; highly fragrant.
- Duke of Edinburgh.**—(H.)—Dark velvety maroon; regular form; very fragrant.
- Duke of Connaught.**—(T.)—Rosy crimson; a beautiful rose in the hands of the florist, but not reliable for amateurs.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.**—(T.)—Dark crimson in bud; light crimson in flower; fragrant; constant bloomer.
- Duchess of Sutherland.**—(H.)—Lovely pale pink; very double; delightfully fragrant; extra fine.
- Francois Michelin.**—(H.)—Deep carmine rose; large; full; very fragrant; fine late bloomer; free grower; choice.
- Gem of Prairies.**—(C.)—Rich carmine; blooms in clusters; fragrant; strong grower; extremely hardy; one of the most desirable climbing roses.
- Glory of Mosses.**—(M.)—Deep rosy carmine; large; very double; sweetly perfumed.
- General Jaqueminot.**—(H.)—Fiery scarlet; large; fragrant; free grower; lovely buds; one of the best known and most extensively planted sorts.
- Glorie de Dijon.**—(T.)—Bronze yellow; large; splendid bloomer; climbing habit.
- Gracilis.**—(M.)—Deep pink buds, covered with a fringe of delicate moss; free grower; one of the most desirable moss roses.
- Giant of Battles.**—(H.)—Deep crimson; very double; fragrant; excellent.
- Hermosa.**—(T.)—Bright blush; large; very double; constant bloomer.
- Isabella Sprunt.**—(T.)—Canary yellow; beautiful buds; constant bloomer.
- John Hopper.**—(H.)—Deep rose; very double; very fragrant; large; good late bloomer.
- Jules Margottin.**—(H.)—Cherry red; large; very double; fragrant; pretty buds; free grower.
- James Sprunt.**—(T.)—Crimson; very double; full; sweet; blooms freely; has a tendency to climb.

La France.—(H.)—Satin pink; splendid form; exquisitely perfumed; constant bloomer; none better. Requires winter protection and high culture.

La Reine.—(H.)—Silvery peach; large; good form; fragrant; fine autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; one of the most satisfactory roses cultivated.

Leopold Premier.—(H.)—Brilliant crimson; perfect form; free bloomer; vigorous grower; fine.

Louis Van Houtte.—(H.)—Beautiful maroon; fine form; deliciously perfumed; good autumn bloomer; superb.

Louis Odier.—(H.)—Bright rose; good form; vigorous grower; fine.

Madame Gabriel Luizet.—(H.)—Beautiful pink; cupped shape; large; somewhat fragrant; vigorous grower; splendid.

Marie Bauman.—(H.)—Carmine crimson; good form; very fragrant; very fine.

Madame Alexander Bernaix.—(T.)—Salmon rose, edged with blush; deliciously fragrant; continuous bloomer; beautiful when grown under glass.

Madame Plantier.—(H.)—Pure white; full form; a profuse bloomer early in the season; free grower; one of the very best.

Marechal Niel.—(T.)—Delicate yellow; exquisitely perfumed; lovely buds; has a climbing habit; a charming rose, but it requires careful treatment.

Marshall P. Wilder.—(H.)—Cherry carmine; large; good form; very fragrant; perpetual bloomer; vigorous grower; new and a decided acquisition.

Madame Bravy.—(T.)—Creamy white; symmetrical form; delicate fragrance; valuable.

Madame Lacharme.—(H.)—White, slightly shaded with pink; full form; blooms profusely in the spring; dwarfish grower, good.

Madame Welche.—(T.)—Amber yellow, deepening towards the centre to orange yellow; beautiful in both bud and flower; lasting fragrance; new.

Mabel Morrison.—(H.)—White, sometimes tinged with pink; lovely form; very hardy; not fragrant, but desirable on account of being a good late bloomer.

Prince of Wales.—(H.)—Brilliant crimson; large; very double; fragrant; a beautiful rose.

Paul Noyron.—(H.)—Deep rose; free autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; by far the largest rose grown, and one of the most desirable in cultivation.

Perpetual White Moss.—(M.)—Pure white; very mossy; fragrant; blooms in large clusters; strong grower; one of the very best moss roses.

Persian Yellow.—(H.)—Bright yellow; blooms freely in June; strong grower.

Pierre Notting.—(H.)—Blackish velvety red; large; fine form; pretty buds; fragrant; good bloomer, particularly in autumn; free grower; a magnificent dark rose.

Plus IX.—(H.)—Deep rose; large; fragrant; profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; good.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—(H.)—Deep velvety crimson; large; fragrant; good bloomer; free grower; one of the finest roses cultivated.

Princess Adelaide.—(M.)—Pale rose; good form; charming in both bud and flower; blooms in clusters; vigorous grower.

Pink Moss.—(M.)—Similar to Salet.

Queen of Prairies.—(C.)—Rosy red; blooms abundantly in June; vigorous grower; one of the most hardy and desirable climbing roses grown.

Queen of Bourbons.—(T.)—Buff rose; fine form; blooms freely; very fragrant.

Queen of Bedders.—(T.)—Glowing crimson; a wonderfully profuse bloomer,

Red Moss.—(M.)—Deep red; very mossy; good grower; fine bloomer; a popular sort.

Rev. J. B. McCamm.—(H.)—Carmine rose, holding its color until the flower is fully withered; medium size; free bloomer; exceedingly fragrant; a valuable new sort.

Salet.—(M.)—Ruddy rose; very double; abundant bloomer; vigorous grower; a famous moss rose.

Safrano.—(T.)—Apricot yellow; large; elegant buds; free grower; fine.

Souvenir de Malmaison.—(T.)—Fawn color; fine form; continuous bloomer; good.

Sunset.—(T.)—Rich saffron and orange; constant bloomer; new.

Triumph of France.—(H.)—Crimson scarlet; large; fine form; very fragrant; free bloomer; elegant.

Victor Verdier.—(H.)—Carmine, shaded with purple; splendid autumn bloomer; fine form; one of the very best. Requires winter protection.

HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

(For either spring or fall setting.)

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.—The most beautiful of all the ornamental grasses. Foliage marked crosswise with alternate bands of white and green. Its large blooms, like the Pampas grass, develop in the autumn and make pretty parlor ornaments when dried, lasting for years. A very showy and striking plant. Hardy. A small root when delivered; three to five feet high when fully grown.

Tree Peonias.—(Peonia Arborea.)—This is a distinct species of peonia which makes a low, stout, woody shrub, of three feet in height, and produces a great number of very double blossoms, of the most gorgeous colors; crimson, white and red being the best shades. They flower in May, earlier than the herbaceous peonias, and excel them in elegance of form and brilliancy of tints. We can supply varieties of either color.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.

This pear is now so well established that we do not feel called upon to say a word in its praise, for wherever it has been planted in a proper situation and received proper care, it has gone to the head of the list for profit.

In Northern New England and on the high tablelands of New York and the Mountains of Pennsylvania, as well as in the North-West, we cannot recommend the Kieffer; but through Central and Western New York, South-Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the South, it has done all that was ever claimed for it.

One grower in Niagara Co., N. Y., received \$10 per barrel for seven barrels of Kieffer shipped to New York in the fall of 1886. Where a man states that his Kieffer grows to a good size but are of inferior quality, we have no hesitation in saying that it is because the fruit has not been properly ripened. The Kieffer should be gathered reasonably early and ripened in a dark, cool place. If allowed to ripen on the tree the quality will certainly be inferior. Then the tree should be severely pruned, and when overloaded, the fruit should be thinned out.

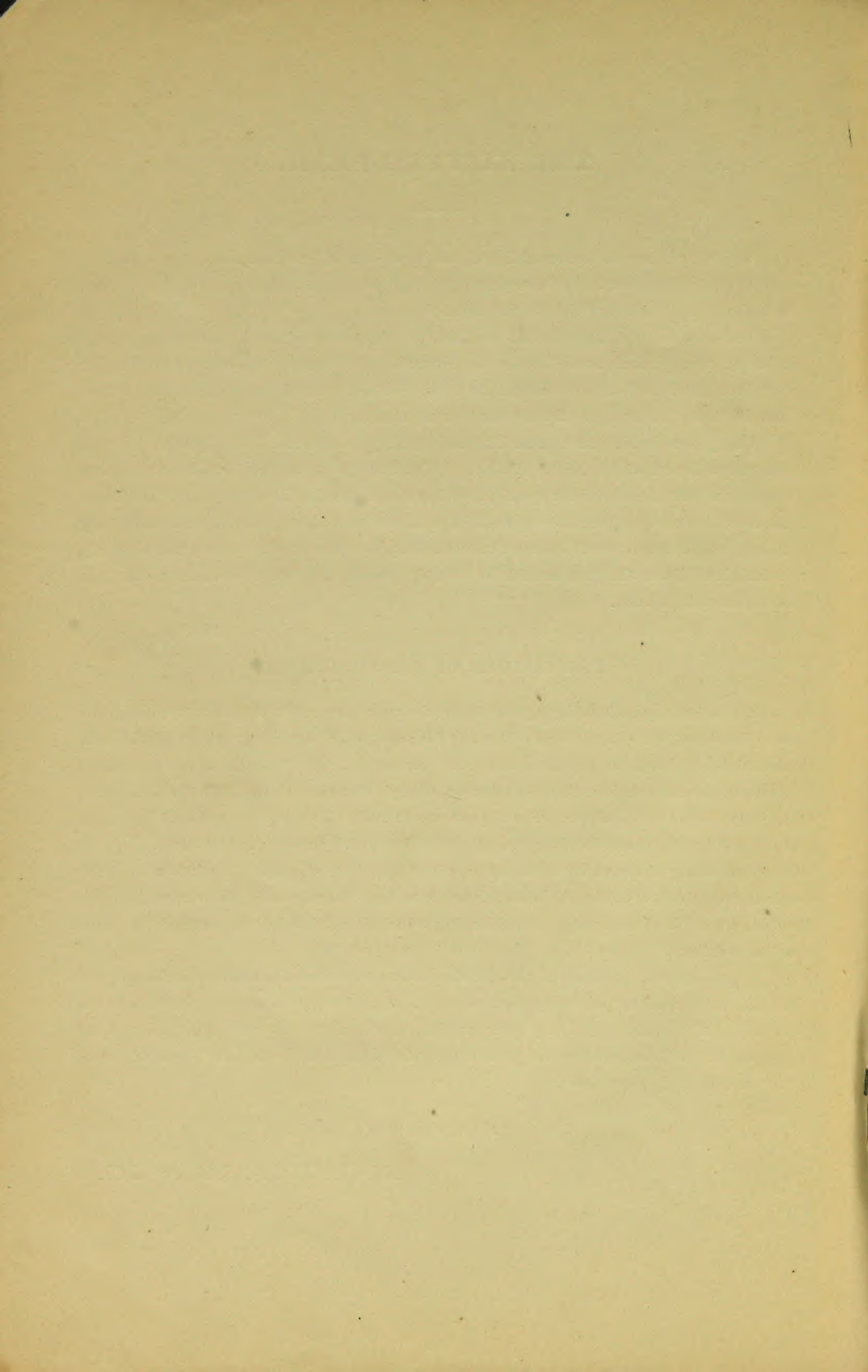
THE FUTURE OF PEAR GROWING.

There is, unquestionably, a great future for pear growing in this country, and while we place the Kieffer at the head of the list for profit, there are many other varieties that should be included in a general list. In planting for profit, we should put out chiefly Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Kieffer, Lawrence, Lawson, Seckel and Sheldon. For the extreme North, Flemish Beauty should be added to the list and some of the more tender sorts dropped. In some sections and for special purposes, some of the varieties named may be dropped to advantage, but it is not well to plant exclusively of one kind. With fair and intelligent management, an average net profit of ten per cent. on the investment, including value of land, is a low estimate of the profits of pear culture.

Equal to the importance of the selection of the right varieties is the selection of good trees. A poor, cheap pear tree is dear as a gift. That the best is the cheapest in the end is as true of pear trees as of any other article. Having for years made a specialty of the propagation of pear trees, we can point with pride to the results. Our stock has only to be tested to be fully appreciated.

Very Respectfully,

R. G. CHASE & CO.



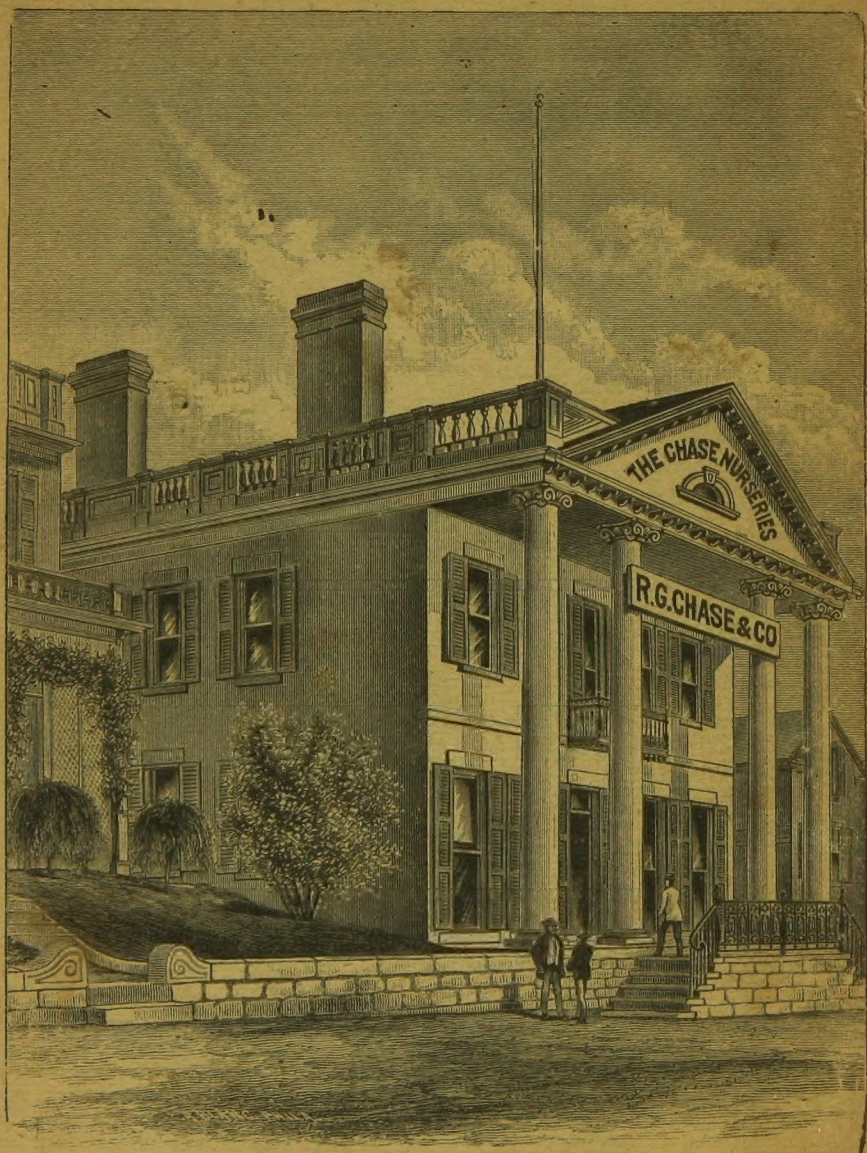
OUR HOME OFFICE.

The cut on our cover is a correct representation of our "Home Office.

The following speaks for itself :

"Messrs. R. G. Chase & Co., the nurserymen, have arranged for the purchase of the Dorchester Building, at the head of Seneca Street. The intention is to use the building for the home offices of Messrs. R. G. Chase & Co., whose branch offices are in Boston and Philadelphia, and who comprise one of the largest nursery firms in the United States. It will afford very excellent and much needed accommodations.

This is one of the most sightly and best known edifices in Geneva. It was for many years occupied by the Geneva National Bank, while it was the Bank of Geneva, and if history or tradition can avail, the new occupants will have a desirable possession, quite aside from its practical value to them. Their excellent business, and their high character as business men, will be more fitly represented than hitherto, while Genevans will heartily congratulate them on the pleasant change."—*From the Geneva, N. Y. Courier, of January 28th, 1885.*



OUR HOME OFFICE AT GENEVA, N. Y.